MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Attack on Missiles -- Israeli aircraft attacked and destroyed a SAM-9 launcher vehicle in the Dahr al-Baydar area, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The attack was not a reaction to the 3 October ambush carried out by the "terrorists" in the 'Alayh region but was in accordance with Israel's "usual policy" of not allowing the Syrians to introduce antiaircraft missiles into Lebanon, IDF radio said. IDF radio also discounted Lebanese reports that the Israeli planes had attacked other Syrian and PLO targets. Several Syrian aircraft entered the area under attack but did not approach or disturb the Israeli planes, according to Jerusalem radio. Asserting that Israel twice violated the cease-fire during the afternoon, Damascus radio claimed Syrian air defenses prevented the Israeli aircraft from achieving their objectives.

Withdrawal of Foreign Forces -- During the talks with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Syria stressed that the Israeli invasion and the continued presence of the IDF in Lebanon are the only factors which hamper the Lebanese Government's control and the stability of the country, SANA reported. The Syrian agency emphasized that news agency reportage of Habib's talks in Damascus has been inaccurate. Meanwhile, Syrian sources cited by Monte Carlo radio disclosed that Syria responded to Habib's proposals for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon by stating that Syrian forces will not withdraw before the departure of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanese territory.

After a 4 October Israeli Cabinet meeting, government sources in Jerusalem said the 3 October attack on Israeli soldiers near 'Alayh highlights the urgent need for the removal of the "terrorists" from Lebanon and for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country, according to Jerusalem and IDF radio reports. The Israeli sources emphasized that Israel wants the "terrorists" to leave Lebanon before the Israelis and Syrians. The sources also affirmed that the goal of removing the "terrorists" is within reach in light of Syria's apparent willingness to withdraw from Lebanon and that the attack on the bus should not divert attention from this aim, which will be achieved if Israel conducts its policy "with coolness and from a position of strength," Jerusalem television reported. Government sources cited by Jerusalem radio likewise said that although Israel will not agree to a unilateral cease-fire in Lebanon, the ambush on the IDF bus should not cause a reasoned approach to be discarded.

Aftermath of Bus Attack -- The IDF detained several suspects in connection with the attack on the bus carrying IDF soldiers near 'Alayh, IDF radio reported. Meanwhile, Damascus radio said Lebanese sources have disclosed that a Lebanese group opposed to the Israeli occupation was responsible for the attack. Israeli Government sources are not blaming Syria for the ambush, Jerusalem radio noted.

Tripoli Clashes -- Over 20 persons were killed and 45 others were wounded in clashes between rival gunmen in the northern city of Tripoli on 3-4 October, Beirut radio reported. The fighting subsided after a cease-fire agreement was reached under the auspices of the city's coordination committee, the radio noted.

Al-Wazzan Remarks -- Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told a journalist that Lebanon will not sign a separate peace treaty with Israel but will do so within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement, Jerusalem radio reported. A treaty under the current Israeli occupation would damage Lebanon internally and externally, he said. Meanwhile, in remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, Al-Wazzan confirmed that he has accepted another term of office and said he would shortly begin consultations on the formation of a new government.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- Iranian forces near Mandali attacked Iraqi troops but were repulsed by the Iraqis with the aid of air support, an Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio asserted. An Iranian joint forces communique carried by Tehran radio reported that the Iraqis attempted two counterassaults but that both attempts were unsuccessful and the Iraqis suffered losses and 100 captured. The communique said the Iranian Air Force has been active in supporting troops and noted that so far over 300 Iraqi soldiers have been buried. Another report by the radio claimed that no shots have been fired on Mandali itself and that two Iraqi T-72 tanks were captured on 3 October.

Iranian Position on UN Involvement -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, refused to recognize decisions made by the UN Security Council because it has failed to heed Iran's appeals and is chaired by the representative of Jordan's King Husayn. Iran reiterated its demand that Iraq leave Iranian territory and that reparations be paid. The statement condemned attempts by reactionaries to support Iraq and attributed the "imposed" war to U.S. imperialism.

Iraq

President Meets King Husayn -- President Saddam Husayn received Jordan's King Husayn in Baghdad on 4 October to discuss "close" relations and an Arab response to the Iranian offensive, Baghdad radio reported.

Former President Dies -- Baghdad radio announced that former President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr died after a long illness and that there will be a 1-week mourning period.

Iran

Military Plane Hijack -- An Iranian C-130 military plane with 79 passengers on board was hijacked and forced to land in Dubayy, WAKH reported. The hijackers first asked to contact friends of theirs in the United States in an effort to seek political asylum and then eventually released their hostages after mediation. After refueling, the plane took off again and made a stop at another UAE airport, according to KUNA. UAE officials denied a request for political asylum, according to a WAM report cited by Abu Dhabi radio. After refueling, the plane left "for an unknown destination," the radio said.

Kho'ini Message -- Pilgrim Affairs Supervisor Musavi-Kho'ini addressed a message to Iranian pilgrims praising them for their determination at the hajj pilgrimage in the face of Saudi "misbehavior," Tehran radio reported. He asserted that Saudi officials will never be forgiven and if necessary "appropriate steps" will be taken. He said the Saudi police should have tended to hajj tasks rather than persecute Muslims.

Antiregime Forces Killed -- The Guards Corps, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, announced that over 30 "important members" of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization were arrested or killed in operations in Tehran and Karaj. In another report, the radio claimed that 50 "counterrevolutionaries" were killed or wounded on 2 October.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf in the YAR, San'a' Voice of Palestine reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO REPRESENTATIVE ANNOUNCES JOINT INITIATIVE

LD041046 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0920 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Oct (SPA) -- Rafiq an-Natshah, the Fatah movement's representative in the kingdom, has announced that a Saudi-Palestinian joint political and diplomatic initiative has been arranged in order to establish the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to implement the Arab peace plan which is aimed at resolving the Middle East problem. This move is seen as implementing the Fes summit conference resolutions, he said.

In a statement to AR-RIYADH published today, An-Natshah said there is permanent and continuous coordination between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. King Fahd assured 'Arafat and the Palestinian leadership that the kingdom, in its international moves in this respect, will accept only that which the Palestinians would and will reject whatever is rejected by the PLO, and that the kingdom will throw its entire weight behind any move to ensure international and official recognition of the organization whether in Europe, America or elsewhere, he added.

Dealing with compensation for Palestinians who have had homes destroyed or members of their families killed, An-Natshah said that during its recent meeting in Damascus the organization approved the urgent spending of compensation to harmed Palestinians. The organization is currently making contacts with a number of states in order to reconstruct and build the camps destroyed by the Zionist enemy. He pointed out that the kingdom has informed the organization that it will shoulder its responsibilities in this respect and will perform its duties as is usual and well-known.

AL-MAJALLAH: SECRET U.S.-PALESTINIAN MEETING

PM041215 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 2-8 Oct 82 p 11

[From "AL-MAJALLAH correspondents' dispatches"]

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have revealed that a secret meeting was held recently in a European capital between a prominent Palestinian personality and a senior U.S. diplomat. The meeting dealt with the Reagan administration's future plans to resolve the Palestinian problem.

HANI AL-HASAN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-HAWADITH

PM010839 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 1 Oct 82 pp 28-30

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, by Huda al-Husayni -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] "If the Israeli forces had been stopped at the Al-Litani River the Palestinian state would have been established and today there would have been U.S. negotiations with the Palestinians and Syrians for withdrawal from Lebanon in return for Israel's withdrawal from the Golan and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza sector." This is what Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], said before we began recording this interview with AL-HAWADITH. We were talking about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the battle of Beirut, and the word "if" qualified every sentence he said.

Before switching on the recorder the discussion dealt with military victory, Hani al-Hasan said: "There can be no decisive Palestinian military action and no decisive Palestinian political action. Decisive military action against Israel could only be Arab and decisive political action in the international arena is always Arab."

AL-HAWADITH's interview with Hani al-Hasan took place while the world was stunned by the reports of the massacres at the Sabra and Shatila camps. Speaking calmly, Al-Hasan said: "It is the responsibility of every Palestinian to avenge those whom Israel annihilated. After what happened in the Sabra and Shatila camps we cannot but pursue the Israelis wherever they may be in the world." Following is the text of the interview:

AL-HAWADITH: The massacres took place Thursday and continued through Friday. Why did they report them Saturday? Massacres are usually committed and the victims remain buried until they are discovered later in mass graves. Why were these massacres committed, why were they committed in Beirut and not in the south, and who perpetrated them?

Hani al-Hasan: We knew that the Israelis' plan after entering West Beirut was to bring in Sa'd Haddad's men and elements trained in Israel to carry out a massacre in the camps. This was in order to force the camps to be moved outside Beirut in accordance with the Israeli plan. Following the agreement with Philip Habib, which consisted of two principal points -- first, the entry of international forces to protect the camps and, second, to ensure the safety of the families of the Palestinian fighters who remained in Beirut -- a strong dispute broke out, which caused several days of bloodshed, when Habib requested that the international forces enter 48 hours after the beginning of the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces. We rejected this request because during this time the forces that Israel had prepared for the massacre might have taken this opportunity to carry out the massacre they were planning. In the end Habib accepted under Islamic pressure by Sa'ib Salam, Shafiq al-Wazzan and Salim al-Huss, so the international forces arrived before the withdrawal began.

I am sorry to say that the United States [did not honor] the guarantees it gave: that it would preserve the lives of civilians and the families [of the fighters] and preserve the situation as it was before the beginning of negotiations; that is, the Israelis would not be allowed to enter West Beirut. It is from this point that the Israeli plan can be perceived, the plan which they launched in order to abort the agreement reached with Habib; that is, to arrange the assassination of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. This is because Shaykh Bashir, as he told me personally during a heated discussion, said he would not sign a peace treaty but would only sign a treaty of nonaggression, meaning a return to the [1948] armistice lines.

Following his return from his visit to At-Ta'if he attacked some Palestinian leaders, including Faruq Qaddumi and myself, in a television interview. When I met him in Sa'ib Salam's house I reproached him for the unjustifiable attack. He replied that at that stage he was forced to say something against the Palestinians and that it was better for him to talk about the nonpayment of water and electricity bills and about the Palestinian leaders than to talk about principles. I accepted this explanation from him and told him then: "If this is the price to avoid the issue of a peace treaty, we give you 'carte blanche' to attack us."

I believe that after the invasion of Lebanon the Israelis were surprised by Shaykh Bashir's stand because before the invasion he seemed involved in promises. When he came to office he began to realize the significance of these promises; he realized that what he refused to give Syria he could not give Israel because concessions to Israel would be confronted by Arab and Islamic pressure much greater than Israeli pressure. He also discovered that the Israeli invader covets Lebanese water and Lebanese land and immediately began normalizing relations and importing Israeli products and foodstuff to Lebanon to the tune of $5 million monthly. This harmed the agricultural season in the south. It appears that he began to adopt a firm stand toward the Israelis, and the recent meeting between him and Begin was a failure.

AL-HAWADITH: Many people say that no such meeting took place, and his office denied the matter.

Hani al-Hasan: We believe the meeting did take place. The denial is one of the indications that the meeting was not successful in that after the meeting Bashir al-Jumayyil began to distance himself from the Israelis as much as he could.

When he assumed office Bashir al-Jumayyil began facing the real Israeli demands. The Israelis have begun diverting the waters of the Al-Litani River. Excavators are working day and night. They want to implement the 1952 Johnston plan which the Lebanese Parliament rejected. The plan provides for all water resources to be diverted to Lake Tiberias, of which Israel will take 55 percent and Jordan, Syria and Palestine (the West Bank) 45 percent. Now all the water resources have been diverted to Lake Tiberias and only the Al-Litani remains to be diverted.

Shaykh Bashir was also surprised by Israel's request to take part in rebuilding the Lebanese Army and its wish to put forward Sa'd Haddad to compete with him. Following the public meeting between him and Sa'd Haddad, the latter submitted to Bashir al-Jumayyil and made a good statement, but as soon as he returned to the south Haddad issued a statement against Shaykh Bashir under pressure from Israel. Bashir al-Jumayyil committed a mistake that cost him his life: He accepted the training of his security forces by the Israelis, forgetting that security and the army are like a wife that no one agrees to share. Thus, Israel was able to recruit some major elements in his security organ. The Israelis killed Bashir al-Jumayyil in order to achieve these objectives: First, in order to enter Beirut because killing the new president gave them an excuse to violate the Habib agreement; second, in order to try to bring in a new president who would accept their conditions; third, and most important, they wanted to start inter-Lebanese fighting in order to justify a long stay in Lebanon. Therefore, after killing Shaykh Bashir they organized the massacre which backfired on them.

The Israelis expected and believed that as a result of the massacre the Muslims and the Palestinians would kill the Christians and sectarian killing would break out, which would enable them to spread even farther into Beirut. They wanted the massacre to spread to other places so that Lebanon would once again plunge into sectarian killing such as happened in Ash-Shuf and the upper Al-Mitn. Even Bashir al-Jumayyil himself admitted in parliament that "this was wrong" because he found out that only the Israelis would benefit from fighting between Christians and Druze. Therefore, the Israelis were surprised by two things: first, the internal reaction to the massacre, which was against them rather than against the Christians, Lebanese Muslims or Palestinians; second, the international reaction was so strong because the massacre was so big that it would not be hidden.

Therefore, between Thursday and Friday they were trying to bury the bodies in order to avoid an international reaction, but the magnitude and the ugliness of the crime and the entry of foreign journalists caused an international scandal. This scandal prevented them from causing sectarian sedition so they could prolong their stay.

Here a new question comes to the fore: Was there an agreement on a specific action in Beirut which the Israelis exceeded, as they did in southern Lebanon, where there was an Israel-U.S. agreement on entering Lebanon up to a distance of 40 km but which Sharonand Haig exceeded? What brings up this question is: Why did the U.S. forces withdraw prematurely and why did the Americans force the Italians to withdraw with them while they gave the French the choice to remain? France was suspicious and did not want to stay alone because there was a tripartite agreement and so it withdrew. What is odd was that the day the last withdrawal was completed was the day Bashir al-Jumayyil was killed and the day Israel entered West Beirut. Therefore, we believe the Americans were in agreement with Israel on an operation of a specific magnitude which the Israelis exceeded.

AL-HAWADITH: Does this mean the Americans were in agreement with the Israelis on killing Shaykh Bashir?

Hani al-Hasan: It is not unlikely because the Americans, like any great power, do not value individuals. What is important is that plans should be carried out. This lesson has been learned by many people whether in Taiwan, in Vietnam where Ngo Dinh Diem was assassinated during Kennedy's era, or the shah of Iran. Great powers sacrifice their own people and friends to that their plans will be carried out. Therefore, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces was proof tht nobody should trust guarantees by big powers because when such guarantees conflict with their interests they trample them underfoot.

History will condemn not only Begin and Israel but also this big power which signed the two-point agreement and then withdrew before the fixed date, thus placing the civilians at the mercy of the Israelis and their myrmidons trained in Israel and chosen not for their sectarianism but for their perversion.

AL-HAWADITH: Some people say this grave mistake that Israel committed with regard to the Sabra and Shatila massacres was an indirect victory for the Palestinians. How can you exploit such a victory?

Hani al-Hasan: Before talking about anything else it must be realized that the Palestinian loss in this massacre is great. The number of dead is large and many families were wiped out completely. Therefore, avenging the martyrs of Sabra and Shatila is the responsibility of every Palestinian inside and outside Lebanon because such action should not go unpunished. The tragic thing is that we are destined in Lebanon to create victory from under the rubble. We belong to the generation of political victory that comes from under the debris and the rubble. Therefore, it is a tragic victory. There is no doubt that what happened in Sabra and Shatila was a tragedy that has exposed Israel's criminal and aggressive nature. Every home in the United States and Europe today is convinced that Israel is an unjust fascist and aggressive state. Therefore, if we can benefit from this situation by persistently working to isolate Israel, once isolated it can be defeated. What matters is: Is there an Arab plan to exploit this tragic victory that has emerged from under the rubble?

AL-HAWADITH: Before coming to the Arab plan I would like to ask you: You often talk these days about a political role for the PLO. What is the PLO's theory of future political action?

Hani al-Hasan: In the Lebanese experiment and in the first Palestinian-Israeli war, which is now nearing its end and which will be followed by a second Palestinian-Israeli war at a date as yet unknown, we have learned many lessons whether with regard to relations with the big powers or the world attitude. We have been through conditions in which we had no friends or brothers; we felt alone and as if we were the only ones responsible for confronting Israel in the Arab homeland. Despite ourselves, we are now in a stage of countertactics and not of drawing a strategy to be imposed. Our aim is to prevent the enemy from achieving his objectives because the enemy is militarily superior and is backed by the United States, which is determined to restore control of the area. It has gone a long way toward achieving this control, but it remains for it to restore control over Iran. Therefore, we are in the stage of countertactics in view of the change in the balance of power after what has happened. Consequently, we in Fatah, and I stress the word "Fatah," in the coming stage will have a policy which in certain respects might be distinct from that of the PLO.

AL-HAWADITH: Does this mean you have become divided inside the PLO?

Hani al-Hasan: This is not a division. The point is that Fatah does not constitute the majority on the Palestine National Council. Therefore, Fatah members in the coming council should propose policies that could lead to confrontation with the bloc of independents, for example, which has more than 40 percent representation on the council. Therefore, Fatah must restore its vanguard role in strengthening resolve and must not fall into the trap of illusions that the United States is now trying to set by simplifying matters. We Fatah members have now several principles to which we will adhere: The first principle is glory to the kalashnikov because the Lebanese experiment and the past 18 years have taught us that armed struggle sows and political struggle reaps. He who does not sow does not reap. Therefore, if armed struggle stops we will be finished. There will be no political gains to be reaped. Therefore, armed action must be escalated even if this may lead to sacrifices.

AL-HAWADITH: Where will you struggle militarily now?

Hani al-Hasan: The principal arena for armed action now is the territories occupied by the Zionist enemy, that is, the whole of Palestine and Lebanon at present as long as there is Israeli occupation, and the Golan as well. Therefore, armed struggle must go on. It is an unquestionable principle in the occupied Arab territories and against the Israelis wherever they may be.

AL-HAWADITH: Wherever they may be, meaning throughout the world as well?

Hani al-Hasan: After the Sabra and Shatila massacres the Palestinians are permitted to strike at the Israelis any place because this is a gualitative change in the type of conflict with those fascists, particularly as long as Begin is in power.

AL-HAWADITH: Sometimes you make mistakes. Instead of striking at the Israelis you strike at other parties with which you have no dispute, as happened before the Israeli invasion when you fought the Lebanese and not the Israelis.

Hani al-Hasan: In Lebanon we should account for the period between 1971 and June 1976. During that period we and the Lebanese were alone; there was a Palestinian-Lebanese formula. However, after 1976-77 we were no longer alone because the Arab Deterrent Force came in and the Lebanese became divided. Therefore, I would say that most but not all of the clashes after 1976 were not of our own making.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us return to the question of armed struggle.

Hani al-Hasan: I should say that anyone who compromises on this issue will no longer be a Fatah member. The second principle in our policy is that we as Fatah members will not recognize Israel. This question should also be one of the firm principles in that if the majority in the PLO accepts something and we are not in the majority, we, as Fatah, must resist it. The third principle to which we should adhere is to resort to all possible means in order to remove Israeli occupation from Lebanon, the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza.

AL-HAWADITH: By defining the occupied territories in Palestine as being the West Bank and Gaza you are recognizing the existence of Israel.

Hani al-Hasan: For this reason I call for action to remove the occupation. What I call for now is to remove the occupation in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza. In other words, there is no talk at this historic stage about removing the occupation in Galilee. As Fatah we should not become involved in a formula that leads to the recognition of Israel. Meanwhile, we will support every plan that leads to the removal of occupation. For example, if the withdrawal of the Syrians and the Palestinians from Al-Biqa' leads to total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, we should do this because it leads to the removal of occupation.

If it is possible to work out a formula that leads to the removal of occupation while Fatah adheres to its line of not recognizing Israel, we should do so because I believe and I am certain that any concession by Fatah accepting the principle of recognition of Israel will not in the end lead to the removal of occupation from the West Bank and Gaza but rather would lead to the crushing of this revolutionary force and the continuation of occupation. History and the experience of the past 18 years have taught us that a revolution that stops halfway is doomed to die.

AL-HAWADITH: Why then did you accept the Fes plan which is a beginning to recognition of Israel?

Hani al-Hasan: The Fes plan, as you said, could be a beginning but so far such a step has not been taken. Article Seven of the Fes plan, as King Hassan explained it, could mean the end of the state of war but does not mean recognition. We in Fatah believe that the Fes plan is a tool for struggle and not for negotiation because, in order to confront the Zionist enemy, we must lay down a framework of political action so that in the end we see who wins -- we or the enemy. Therefore, what is important about the Fes conference is that it has brought all the Arabs together in a single political framework in order to confront the Israeli existence.

I said that we in Fatah will not recognize Israel but we should work for the removal of occupation. The Fes conference was a gathering that could be the basis on which a theory for action to remove occupation could be found.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us return to Fatah principles.

Hani al-Hasan: The fourth principle is that by virtue of the lessons we have learned from our mistakes, and as a result of the Lebanon war, "Fatahism" has become the legitimate representative of all the Arab peoples and not only the Palestinian people. Therefore, from now on we should not abandon the masses in favor of the regimes. This was the reason why in the past we found ourselves without brothers and friends. We abandoned organizing and promoting relations with the Arab masses-there was not one single demonstrator when thousands were killed in Lebanon. A demonstration of 100,000 people marched in Tel Aviv while not a single demonstration marched in any Arab country. This is not because the masses are bad but because wrong policies lead to wrong results.

AL-HAWADITH: In other words you admit that your policies were wrong sometimes.

Hani al-Hasan: That is correct. Now in Egypt we have created greater pressure on the authorities than during the days of 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat because we deal with the masses and not the regime.

AL-HAWADITH: However, sometimes your dealing with the masses has led to a desire on your part to topple the regime.

Hani al-Hasan: Unfortunately, some of the Palestinian organization did get involved, in such activity, but only verbally. We have been blamed for something that has not happened but was talked about. We in Fatah have believed from the beginning that a change of regime is up to the people of only the country concerned. For this reason we believe in national struggle within the framework of pan-Arab struggle, unlike the Ba'th Party, which believes in a pan-Arabism that denies nationalism. The talk about toppling regimes was impractical and cost us dearly. There is no doubt that lack of political and military discipline sometimes cost us dearly. For example, our agreement to join the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front at the beginning was correct when it was against Camp David, but when it began to discuss the problems of Polisario and other issues we should have withdrawn immediately. This was also one of the wrong policies that led not to the Arabs rushing to our help but to our becoming divided into two camps: the minority camp to which we belonged and the majority camp to which we did not belong. Then there was the hostility between the minority camp and the majority camp the cost of which we had to pay. The Lebanon war undoubtedly saw the settlement of Arab accounts.

These are the four principles guiding Fatah's political action in the coming stage.

DEPUTY PFLP HEAD GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-QABAS

LD021414 Kuwait KUNA in English 1203 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Oct (KUNA) -- A Palestinian leader said in a press interview published here Saturday that the Arab-Israeli conflict is one of existence and not just a border dispute.

In a series of interviews with leading Palestinian, Arab and foreign leaders and thinkers, AL-QABAS asked deputy Secretary General of the Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Abu 'Ali Mustafa on his own speculation over the post-Beirut period.

The Palestinian official, who is undertaking the duties of the Secretary General George Habash during the latter's absence abroad for treatment, affirmed that the Zionist movement did not usurp Palestine to solve the alleged Jewish problem but rather to exploit the region's wealth, people and strategic position.

The future struggle against the Zionist entity will pursue armed confrontation, Abu 'Ali said, adding that the Beirut battle was not a strategic one that if we lost we would lose the war against the Jewish state but rather only a stage in a long struggle.

Asked whether the Palestinian Revolution's siege in Beirut and its departure was considered a victory or a defeat, the Palestinian official noted that the historic 80-day steadfastness of a few thousand fighters in West Beirut against the colossal Israeli war machine was recognized by the whole world. If Israel used only 10 percent of the power it mobilized for the Beirut battle it would have easily captured any other Arab capital, Abu 'Ali said, and explained that the Palestinian Revolution does not fight alone but is backed by the people's wholehearted assistance while the Arab regimes daily suppress their peoples and forbid them their rights, prevent them from owning weapons and even punish them if they dare speak of their right to democracy.

The PFLP leader attributed the Palestinian commando evacuation of West Beirut to the main factor of shortages in basic requirements of daily human life. The Israeli blockade led to closure of bakeries and hospitals in an attempt to build up public pressure on the Palestinian leadership decisions, Abu 'Ali said.

The Palestinian evacuation of the predominantly Moslem sector of the Lebanese capital was rather a transfer from one trench to another, Abu 'Ali asserted.

In Beirut the Palestinian Revolution has won the political and moral battle, the Palestinian leader stressed, and added that the Arab regimes were the ones who suffered defeat. He divided the [word indistinct] regimes into two groups. First collaborators who were expecting the final deportation of the revolution and the second incapable of confrontation. Israel will thus occupy other Arab capitals, not necessarily through military means but rather by telephone demanding taxes on oil revenues and other resources.

On the PLO march, Abu 'Ali said that the Arab rulers when they created the organization in 1964 wished to leave it as a decor but after the 1967 defeat the PLO emerged as the sole positive aspect in the Arab world. The Palestinian organization is now stronger than ever before and the Israeli leaders' "stupid dreams" of destroying it are mere illusions for the PLO now exists in the whole and not only in Beirut, the PFLP deputy secretary general added.

He described statements expressing conviction that the Palestinian independent state is imminent as over-optimistic and added that a long period of struggle is up ahead.

Abu 'Ali arged that the Palestinian Revolution is linked to the Arab liberation movement and that any progress of that trend would mean a step forward on the road to restoring Palestine.

The Palestinian leader charged that the Arab silence towards the Israeli invasion of Beirut means a direct involvement in the conspiracy against the Revolution of all forms of peaceful co-existence with the Zionist enemy.

Abu 'Ali concluded by affirming that the Palestinian Revolution is fighting for endorsing three doctrines: unity of the Palestinian people, lands and cause and rejecting three others: despair, life without struggle and foresaking the central question of Palestine.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL ON OPEC DIFFICULTIES

GF050505 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Oct 82 p 13

[Interview with OPEC Secretary General Marc Nguema by unidentified AL-WATAN correspondent -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] How do you view OPEC in light of what news agencies have described as the worst crisis in 22 years?

[Answer] We must be optimistic. I do not believe OPEC is in danger, although it has faced some difficulties.

[Question] Do these difficulties stem from OPEC's organizational structure?

[Answer] No, the organization's statute is an excellent structural basis. However, the way it is being implemented has created the difficulties. I mean, sometimes political problems take priority over the long-term public interest. I don't believe OPEC members have an integrated view of organization.

[Question] Can you give an example of the mistakes that were made?

[Answer] In 1979, we made a big mistake when we allowed the oil companies to build up a huge stockpile of oil. We should have realized that this reserve would be used against us in difficult times. The oil companies flooded the market with these stockpiles, thus creating an oil glut. With regard to dealing with this glut, OPEC decisions made in Vienna and Quito this year on price differentials and production ceilings have been proved unsound and inadequate. Therefore, the latest OPEC conference decided to wait before approving a new agreement.

[Question] What about the OPEC Secretariat, whose problems became well-known recently?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the OPEC Secretariat suffers from many problems, but it is improving and gaining experience with time. OPEC is an experiment in cooperation.

AL-WATAN INTERVIEWS INDONESIA'S OIL MINISTER

GF050456 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Oct 82 pp 12, 14

[Interview with Subroto, Indonesian minister of mining and energy and former OPEC chairman, by unidentified AL-WATAN correspondent -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Western press has recently reported that Indonesia may relinquish its membership in OPEC, and cited a discussion on this matter that took place in the Indonesian parliament. How true is this?

[Answer] This question was addressed to me during a parliamentary session. Contrary to the claim of the Western press, this was not the first time this issue was raised. The parliamentary discussion revolved around whether the reduction in production that was approved by OPEC was in Indonesia's national interest or whether it would have been better to reduce the prices of Indonesian crude oil. My reply was that when OPEC met in October 1981 we had two options: to reduce production or reduce prices. It is difficult to adapt to either option. Eventually we reached the conclusion that if we reduce prices we would embark on an endless series of concessions, because this would make the oil companies that have oil stockpiles hasten and market their oil because prices may fall later.

Therefore, we decided in OPEC to opt for a reduction in production as a way to protect the oil market. In my reply I said that in this particular case OPEC's interests converged with Indonesia's national interest, and if the reduction in production is one step back it is also several steps forward.

[Question] About OPEC's future?

[Answer] This depends on OPEC. We cannot deny the West's efforts to channel energy and diversify its sources. This has had a negative effect on the uses of petroleum. Nevertheless, OPEC can remain an effective force, not only as regards the fixing of prices but also as the economic vanguard of the Third World in improving its living conditions and in carrying a bigger role than just participating in the fixing of oil prices. All this primarily depends on us. The March meetings and the decisions that were made have demonstrated OPEC's ability to stop the downward trend in spot market prices when all OPEC members abided by OPEC decisions. This was followed by an upward trend in prices in May. However, the picture changed when an extra 1.5 million barrels a day of OPEC oil appeared in the market during the first 15 days of June. This led to a fall in the spot market prices and the trend continues, because some OPEC members did not adhere to the production rates that were decided upon -- and perhaps did not adhere to the prices either. The lesson we learned from this is that as long as we are together we remain stronger. Internal unity must be maintained even in the conditions of a shrinking oil market. We must not forget the lesson of June 1982.

[Question] If adherence is a problem, are sanctions the solution?

[Answer] OPEC is comprised of independent states, and sanctions cannot be imposed on independent and sovereign states.

[Question] Can an increase in OPEC members be a solution for bringing a large part of the oil market within OPEC?

[Answer] Many countries want to join OPEC. The question is: Will an increase in the number of OPEC members increase OPEC's strength or will it make action within OPEC more difficult? I believe it is better that OPEC membership remain as it is, and perhaps new members can be accepted in OPEC in the future on certain bases.

[Question] OPEC rejects the West's accusations of being a cartel. However, since last year not only prices were discussed, but the limiting of production to influence prices was also discussed. Has OPEC become a cartel?

[Answer] OPEC's statute states that OPEC will seek to guarantee stable oil revenues for its members. In view of the fact that revenue is the product of the quantity produced multiplied by the price, and as supply is not always equal to demand, OPEC has to use the means available to it to influence either supply or demand to safeguard this guarantee. This means using production as a means of influencing supply and demand when circumstances render this necessary.

[Question] Can a production ceiling be permanent?

[Answer] We do not want big changes in prices, be they increases or decreases. Politically, it is very difficult for the exporting countries to reduce nominal prices. However, they can reduce "real prices" by adding to the nominal prices small increments that are less than the increases in the world inflation rate.

OAPEC OFFICIAL ON OIL PRICES FOR ARAB CONSUMERS

GF031212 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 2 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 1 -- OAPEC Secretary-General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah has made a strong appeal here for oil conservation measures and said prices for petroleum products in the Gulf were still far too low.

Speaking to AL-WATANIYAN magazine, the OAPEC chief said the Arab world now grouped both the most extravagant and most frugal consumers of oil. In Qatar and Kuwait, annual consumption per head reached 8,000 kg while a sister Arab country, the Sudan, reported an 80 kg of oil consumed per head yearly. Although the high consumption in the Gulf states could be explained by the fact of costly conversion of energy, such as occurs in water desalination processes, air-conditioning systems and refinery work, the secretary-general thought this should be no easy excuse.

Energy prices, throughout the richer parts of the Arab world, had to go up, to teach people a lesson. Extravagance had to be curbed because we were now living in the 'Post-oil era' he said. The organization of the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, based in Kuwait, has already adopted conservation as a keyword and appeals have been made to all member states to 'preserve this precious energy and to direct its consumption in a rational manner'.

Conserve

Dr 'Atiqah pointed out that countries which have abundance of wood often adopt measures to subsidize other fuel materials, in an attempt to conserve wood resources. The same should be done in the Arab world before the petroleum wealth is depleted completely.

Dr 'Atiqah, a Libyan, also praised Kuwait's action in increasing petroleum products prices earlier this year. "The step taken by Kuwait must be seen as an example to be followed by other Arab member countries."

"All over the Arab world, prices are still too low, although Libya had recently hiked its prices, but it was not enough," commented Dr 'Atiqah. "Low petroleum prices are harmful to national interests, harmful to economy."

The official admitted that not all consumers were 'extravagant' and some leeway had to be found so as not to hurt certain classes of people. In his view, however, the differences in patterns of consumption were no bar to price hikes. A two-tier system of charges could be established, he thought, such as already existed in some countries. Spending ranges and patterns of consumption could be deduced for instance from the number and makes of cars [a]single person owned. In other cases, [a]certain limit of consumption could be imposed below which electricity would be cheaper -- but never free. Such charges would suit "ordinary families" with "normal consumption patterns."

Extravagant consumers had to be penalized, however, for there was no excuse when a family was in the habit of leaving their garden lights burn the whole night, just for prestige. It is not correct to leave such a situation as it is now, he said. He called the guilty parties 'unproductive consumers' and said that countries which already consumed little should not be penalized.

"The era when oil was cheap at home but expensive when sold abroad is over," Dr 'Atiqah went on. "Oil must be priced reasonably, for all. People must be guaranteed sufficient incomes so that they can pay their way and the need for government subsidies abates. Such [an] approach is preferable to artificial grants and subsidies because citizens who do not have no idea about their national obligations."

Dr 'Atiqah said prices should also be reviewed at periodical intervals. "Sudden hikes only tend to shock people. It is better to increase prices gently, at regular intervals, so that people may get used to it."

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC PETROLEUM MINISTERS TO MEET IN OMAN 13 OCT

GF040830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (WAKH) -- GCC petroleum ministers will meet in Muscat on 13 October. During this meeting, the third of its kind since the establishment of the GCC, the ministers will discuss the practical and executive lines of their work plan and the principles they laid down during their first meeting in Riyadh last January. The work plan includes the execution of a number of industrial petroleum and petrochemical projects in Bahrain and Oman that have been given priority. The ministers will also review issues of coordination and cooperation among GCC member countries in the area of petroleum policy, particularly during the specialized Arab organizational meetings.

KUWAIT

DEFENSE MINISTER ON GCC MILITARY COOPERATION

GF031546 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 22

[By Salih as-Sa'id]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah has asserted that the Kuwaiti Armed Forces are ready to defend the country. He said that military coordination is one of the GCC's main objectives, in addition to political, economic and social coordination.

In a statement to AL-ANBA' aboard an aircraft during his return from London on 30 September, he said that his trip was merely a brief rest from work, particularly because he has not taken a vacation since he became defense minister.

The defense minister talked about military cooperation among GCC countries. Answering a question on whether it is necessary for the GCC countries to be linked by a military alliance to ward off external threats, Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said: There is no doubt that the GCC has many aims, including economic, social and military objectives. With regard to military matters, Kuwait is a member of the Arab League whose charter provides for military cooperation. With regard to external threats, the Kuwaiti Armed Forces are ready to defend Kuwait, the GCC and the Arab League. What is more important is Kuwait's wise policy which is charted by the amir and the heir apparent.

At the conclusion of his statement to AL-ANBA', Shaykh Salim as-Sabah addressed Kuwaiti citizens on the occasion of his return from vacation, saying: However much I travel and however far I am from Kuwait, I feel that as a Kuwaiti -- more than as a defense minister -- my heart is with all of you. The late amir said: "Kuwaitis are my capital. They are my permanent wealth." He said this when he saw King Faruq walking alone in a Rome street after he had been banished from Egypt. His money was of no use to him and did not even make him happy.

UAE

OFFICIALS REJECT ASYLUM FOR PLANE HIJACKERS

GF041250 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1238 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Ash-Shariqah, personally followed up the talks with the hijackers of the Iranian military plane that landed in Ash-Shariqah today. Shaykh Sultan received Javad Ahmad Ansari, Iranian consul in the UAE.

Shaykh Sultan closely followed the details of the negotiations until the plane left the airport at 1305 [0905 GMT] today, after refuelling, for an unknown destination.

WAM has learned from a security source that the plane's hijackers asked for political asylum in the UAE. However, officials refused their request. The hijakcers are three men and a woman.

The plane landed at 0945 today without permission or official permit from the traffic control tower at Ash-Shariqah airport. The plane used a secondary runway. Talks between the plane's hijakcers and officials, led by Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashid, continued for 3 hours and 20 minutes. The talks resulted in the hijackers' agreeing that the plane would leave the airport with its passengers. The 76 civilian passengers were earlier allowed to disembark in Dubayy airport when the plane stopped there yesterday.

CABINET APPROVES OIL MARKETING REQUEST

GF041158 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpts] In its weekly meeting today under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, the Cabinet approved a request by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources to prohibit granting licenses to any oil company to market, transport or store petroleum products in the northern emirates without prior permission from the UAE General Petroleum Organization.

Law No 18 of 1975 on the establishment of the UAE General Petroleum Organization states that the organization will carry out all activities that involve petroleum, including marketing, storing and transporting of petroleum derivatives.

EMIRATES ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH SIERRA LEONE

GF041410 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (WAKH) -- The UAE and Sierre Leone have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level beginning tomorrow, Tuesday. The UAE Foreign Affairs Ministry issued the following statement on this subject:

Out of a joint desire to reinforce friendly bilateral relations and to develop cooperation, the governments of the UAE and the Republic of Sierre Leone have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 5 October 1982.

YAR

YASIR 'ARAFAT CONTINUES VISIT TO SAN'A'

Comments on Fahd Talks

LD041004 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Jidda, 4 Oct (SPA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that during his recent visit to the kingdom he found that his views on many of the issues discussed were similar to those of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the kingdom's responsible officials.

In an interview published today in ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, 'Arafat said his talks with His Majesty King Fahd came amidst most important circumstances for the Palestinian issue and for the Arab nation, which is facing numerous and difficult challenges at the forefront of which is the situation in Lebanon and the massacres of Sabra and Shatila camps. He added that he and His Majesty King Fahd discussed the Arab peace plan, which was basically his majesty's plan, as well as the other plans and initiatives put forward, including U.S. President Reagan's initiative, the Soviet leader's initiative and French President Mitterrand's initiative. They also discussed developments in the Arab arena.

The PLO chairman explained that the basic purpose of his recent tour of Arab countries was to visit the places Palestinian military forces are stationed, particularly after the battle of Lebanon, the battle of Beirut and the Fes summit conference.

Referring to relations between the PLO and Jordan, 'Arafat pointed out that the PLO deems it important and necessary to establish special relations between the independent Palestinian state and Jordan. He added that he had explained this stand during the Arab summit held in Rabat in 1974 and that he will hold intensive talks during his forthcoming visit to Amman with the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn.

Meets Salah Khalaf

GF041802 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] resumed his tour of the YAR provinces. Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Al-Hudaydah Province this morning. The Yemeni masses lined the road to salute the leader of the Palestinian Revolution and shout slogans wishing a long life for the Revolution, the Palestinian question and the leader of the Palestinian people, Brother Abu 'Ammar. Foremost among those who received brother leader Abu 'Ammar was Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, who arrived in Al-Hudaydah from Aden aboard a private plane this morning.

Addresses Fighters

GF041810 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Brothers, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] this morning visited Khalid ibn al-Walid military camp and delivered the following speech to the brother fighters:

In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steeds of war, to strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of God and your enemies, and others besides, whom you may not know, but whom God does know. [Koranic verse]

Brothers, companions in arms and companions in the same trench, when I say companions in arms and companions in the same trench, this is not meant as a statement of amiability but is a true expression for the strong stand adopted by my brother and fellow traveler President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and which I am adopting now in front of the valiant Yemeni Army and which was adopted by our people in the northern part of Yemen from whence these knights came to fight for the Palestinians side by side with their struggling brothers in the Palestinian Revolution.

I am pleased that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has given me the opportunity to visit this camp of Khalid ibn al-Walid, particularly after learning that my brother, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, graduated from this same camp. This makes me feel proud as I meet these heroes in whose eyes I see important things: I see Jerusalem in their eyes, and I see the homeland of our Arab nation in their eyes. Your brothers whom you received when they left Beirut, those sons of the Palestinian Revolution included a large number of brother Yemeni fighters.

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES SOVIET LEADER'S MESSAGE

GF041406 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Oleg Peresypkin, USSR ambassador in San'a'. During the meeting the ambassador conveyed a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of Soviet Supreme People's Presidium, and other Soviet leaders. SABA' has learned that the message deals with bilateral relations, developments in the Arab world and the pro-Arab Soviet stances. The brother leader president expressed his profound gratitude for the positive stands the Soviet Union has adopted toward the Arab and national issues in addition to its support of Arab rights.

MUBARAK ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY 3 OCTOBER

NC031338 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0916 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Speech delivered by President Husni Mubarak at a joint meeting of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council at the beginning of a new Assembly session -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Many happy returns.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council: Today, we celebrate together the beginning of the new parliamentary session. This is an occasion that has significance in our political life. We must provide this occasion with the idea and the intention of becoming a tangible addition to the people's assets in the field of practicing democracy and strengthening the role of the institutions that act in harmony and solidarity for the service of the common aim, and the strengthening of the confidence of the masses in the soundness of the system we have chosen to protect our political movement.

These are things that cannot be realized by the mere utterance of words and slogans. They require sound action, safeguarding loyalty to the homeland, abiding by principles and values, and placing the sublime interests above all considerations, because the people's deputies do not express narrow regional interests but represent the collective mind of the nation. They are its true spokesmen, defending its causes and expressing its hopes, pains and aspirations.

The legislative institutions occupy a prominent place in our constitutional system, because legislation is the cornerstone of the democratic system and because law governs all things. The law rises above persons regardless of their position. It is the arbiter between what is right and wrong and what is permissible and prohibited. It is also the arbiter between what serves the [nation's] interests and what harms them and between what is good and what is false. It is the criterion society establishes, guided by its beliefs, values and traditions to continuously maintain its movement forward and to protect it from intrigue and the axes of destruction and deception. It is the solid foundation on which the social reform process is carried out in all its forms.

Therefore, it is necessary that we should establish in our hearts and minds that all of us are equal in the eyes of the law regardless of our positions, views, and stands, because the homeland, as I have often declared, belongs to all of us. The law is our first and last authority in defining rights and duties and in establishing a balance between the legitimate interests of individuals and groups.

This concept must be clearly reflected in our legislative action as soon as the people entrust us with the responsibility. We must give the process of enacting laws extreme importance. We must consider it the apex of national duty, that which requires exhaustive research and detailed study. We must consider it a duty for the sake of God and the homeland, dictated by an eagerness to maintain stability in the social and economic structure, and with no consideration to whims and [personal] objectives.

Finally, the judgment of any legislative action is based on the real benefit it achieves for the people, the harm it repels and the bases it lays for the future.

It must also be established in our minds that there is a distinguished role for every constitutional institution and that cooperation among the various institutions is a must for the success of the national effort. As long as we base our action on the premise of the unity of direction, interests and destiny, we remain loyal to the homeland and seek a better life for millions of our sons and grandchildren.

It is natural that what we succeed in achieving will be the result of all our efforts -- both their positive and negative aspects. It will be a mirror reflecting our ability to rise to the level of responsibility, to discriminate between the areas where differences are permissible and where they are not permissible, and to define the basis of the objective and constructive competition in which all will compete to serve the homeland and not to achieve personal or factional gains and rewards.

In light of this clear concept of the message of legislation, it is necessary to evaluate what we have achieved in the outgoing session and what remains for us to accomplish to fulfill our debt to the homeland and carry out the trust that the masses have put in us.

Perhaps it would be appropriate for us to agree, together, in the spirit of the one family, on the basic aims we are seeking to achieve and build our priorities on them in the coming session.

1. To consolidate security, social and economic stability on every inch of land in Egypt, because stability is the basis of every reform and all progress. Indeed, it is a matter that affects national existence itself and influences the ability of society to face up to its responsibilities and issues. Either it proceeds toward its aims and ambitions on solid, firm ground or its efforts are frustrated and its moves are foiled. Naturally, stability does not mean stagnation and failure to move, because progress can only be achieved through constant movement forwarded and the adding daily to what has already been realized. Therefore, the desired stability is the creative, dynamic stability, which is not inimical to development and renewal and does not stand as an obstacle in the face of progress.

2. To establish national action in its various forms on the basis of short-term and long-term planning. As long as executive authority abides by the method of planning and follows it up in working out its future steps, legislative institutions shoulder a big responsibility not only for participating in drawing up and issuing the development plans but also for planning the legislative process so it will be consistent with society's movement; neither going too far nor laging behind, but expressing the aspirations and ambitions of the masses and their right to have a better life today than yesterday and to have greater security and peace in the future.

3. To deepen the concept of democracy, to consolidate the commitment to it in the heart of every citizen and to free it from blemishes that it sustains as a result of wrong practices. It must be clear that we all have an interest in consolidating the pillars of sound democracy, because it is the straight path to social progress and the sure guarantee for the right of the individuals to participate in shouldering the trust of responsibility. Despite the excesses which regrettably have appeared on the political stage in this delicate period of the national struggle, this must not prompt us to get fed up with democracy or disavow a variety and multiplicity of opinions. It is enough that we should explain the consequences [of these excesses] and draw the attention of all the citizens, who are partners in the march and responsibility, to the seriousness of the failure to understand the stupidity of being carried away by party tendencies and personal whims. [applause]

4. To always give the opportunity, in the Assembly, for opinion and counteropinion. There should be no restriction on speech, or suppression of thought, but rather competition and interaction among opinions to arrive at the truth and to seek the supreme national interest, without fanaticism or excesses, and on the basis of mutual acceptance of the right of the opposition to free expression and the right of the majority to fulfill its duty and carry out its programs to solve the people's problems and to alleviate their suffering.

Allow me to repeat for the last time and with all sincerity and objectivity that the issue does not lie in the success of one of our factions in achieving certain gains at the expense of the others. Rather, the issue is whether any of us will exist to protect our social order that we have set up throughout the years or permit the infiltration of anarchy and destruction among us. Then, there will not be any majority or minority, a government or an opposition. Instead, there will be total chaos, which will not spare anybody, but take us backward and make us disavow the land, glories and sanctities of Egypt. [applause]

5. To not become separate from the masses and to adopt their stands and issues. If this is a commitment to everyone who shoulders the responsibility of the general undertaking, it is more so for those who have been elected by the people to represent them in the parliamentary councils and to defend their rights and interests. Therefore, any action that is carried out in isolation from the general feeling of the masses is inevitably incapable of success.

6. To concentrate on issues related to the real problems of the people. This is necessary because the first task of the government, in its two halves, the legislative and the executive, is to confront the problems of the masses and to alleviate their suffering. The circumstances Egypt has undergone since the end of World War II have resulted in the accumulation and aggravation of these problems in a manner that has made them require massive amounts of money. Strenuous efforts are needed to uproot them entirely, not to tackle the symptoms, but to reach back to the origin of the sickness.

It is the people's right to demand of us all to work out a timetable to confront these problems decisively so they can plan their lives and their future on the basis of this timetable. And this timetable should be built on action and accomplishment, not glamorous promises and hopes. The criterion of our success -- for us all -- in the task entrusted to us will be connected with our success or our failure to achieve this legitimate hope. Everyone of us has his share of the responsibility in this regard, with no differences between the supporter and the opponent, the legislator and the executive -- the responsibility is collective, and it is the duty of all the constitutional institutions without exemption. The issue is critical. There is no room for trading with the sufferings of the masses and outbidding each other in pursuit of political gains -- there is no gain from instilling despair in, and distorting the picture before, the masses.

7. To promote the consensus that reform is possible and that progress is the only alternative available to us. No matter how detrimental the problems that block our course might be, we all must be convinced that there is room to eliminate negative aspects and their accumulations and enable our beloved homeland, for which we sacrifice ourselves, to progress toward the future, confidently and hopefully. We must all realize that, in the meantime, what is required to create progress and to face problems courageously and with determination goes beyond providing the required financial needs. It requires more effort and work. That is because the people who have preceded us in waging this battle have primarily relied on hard work. This is where real loyalty to the homeland becomes evident. Before us are the German and the Japanese experiences, whose implementers refuse to have it said that they have achieved miracles. That is because their road to success was accompanied by much sweat and effort -- not dependence on others or wasting time exchanging accusations or shouting. Thus, the attainment of progress is not a miracle that takes place accidently. Rather, it is a natural result of hard, planned work in which every citizen shows what he can give the homeland and how he can complete with others.

8. To realize that economic problems, like other problems, can be solved if efforts are united, intentions are sincere and the course is well-delineated.

What is required, in the final analysis, is to increase the production; not just to keep up with the mounting consumption but to achieve a tangible increase in exports, which is a complementary process in which the public and private sectors cooperate without any suspicion or exagerrated sensitivities -- the question is summed up in supporting the national economy with all of its (?streams) to face foreign competition. However, it should be made clear that the goal is to increase the agricultural and industrial goods.

This is an integral process. The public sector and the private sector must cooperate in this process without any complexities or sensitivities. The issue concerns the strengthening of the national economy in all of its affairs in order to confront foreign competition. It must be clear that the aim of this is to increase the agricultural and industrial commodities the Egyptians produce, to improve their quality; to provide new opportunities for real jobs that do not add to the marked unemployment; and to assimilate the most modern technological methods in improving the agricultural and industrial production, now that it has been proved that the Egyptian worker in both sectors is fully capable of coping with the most difficult and sophisticated modern systems.

9. Brothers and sisters, if I am permitted in my speech to concentrate on a certain point in this regard, then permit me to say that the basic thing in legislative rule is generalities. Therefore, the legislative action must concentrate on the rule and not on the exception. If we issue a specific system of regulations regarding an aspect of the Egyptian economy at this stage, then it is not right that we should cancel or drop this system if some deviations and negative aspects emerge. This is something that affects the stability of the dealings. The right thing to do is to make the codified system more perfect and more responsive to our economic aims.

10. Relative to this is the question of the open door policy which has been resolved in the interests of the national economy. The past few years' dialogue has proved that the principle of openness is sound and is vital to boosting the Egyptian economy and realizing the people's interests.

The past period, since this policy was introduced in Egypt following the victory in October 1973, was sufficient to formulate the controls necessary for this policy to guarantee its use in the public interests and to preclude its misuse in achieving exploitative objectives that run counter to the national aim. This can be done following it as a method to encourage the economic growth in the welfare of all. Therefore, it is now time to search for the exemplary framework with which to sufficiently establish this line in our policy so investors are encouraged and people's rights are safeguarded. This is our sublime commitment.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and national council: There are some ideological issues that have a clear effect on our political life and social movement. It is beneficial that we should deal together with them with reason, wisdom and open hearts. Perhaps this would enrich our experiment, which will remain the pioneer experiment in this vital part of this world, and deepen our concept of both the political phenomenon and of the aim of political action. I would like to present some of these issues to you as I see them, without prejudging any of them. It is my view that they deserve an objective discussion devoid of silly arguments [applause], wasting efforts and time -- opening new doors for division and fanaticism at a time when we are in dire need of uniting the ranks and coordinating plans.

The first issue is that of social justice. It is preferable, brother and sisters, that we should reach a clear view on this issue's dimensions and concept and on the way to establish it in a manner that conforms, with our values, our view of the aim of our social life and our visualization of the national interests.

In the Egyptian reality, we find ourselves facing two main questions that we must tackle within this framework. The first question is that of the taxation system. Don't be afraid, because I do not mean anything when I speak of the taxation system. People will be afraid. This is a question that should be discussed. The second is the question of the priorities of production.

Concerning the first question, every citizen should fulfill his duties which have been defined on the basis of general agreement. There must be a balance between these rights and duties.

Regarding the second question, on the priorities of production. In other words, it means the direction of the investments to the production sectors that serve the largest number of people. This would realize the social dimension of the financial and economic policy. This explains the state's policy with regard to the subsidies and the channeling of expenditures to the projects and utilities that serve the masses, even if economic considerations dictate other options.

In line with this, investments will be directed toward creating more job opportunities in both the public and private sectors in order to enable us to do away with marked unemployment. Here we come across the issue of the graduates every year and the implications of the danger of increasing the number of the workers without ascertaining that this quantitative increase will result in boosting the production, in modifying it and in every citizen feel that he is serving his homeland at the right place, commensurate with his ability and specialization. We read daily in the newspapers that our brother graduates complain, saying: I have graduated in such a field, but I work as a health assistant and so on and so forth. I believe that if we adopt the method I am talking about, a method that cannot be adopted overnight, it will largely contribute to solving this problem.

As for the question of priorities, some brothers may have been jolted by it. Economic priorities behoove us, for example, to start the sewage project now. The masses' urgent demands dictate that we start the sewage project. Therefore, we must give priority to the sewage project despite its very high cost in Cairo alone. It cannot be completed in 1 week or in 1 or 2 years.

Brothers, there is also the question of the youth. The youth represent more than half of the present and all the future. They are the embodiment of Egypt's aspirations and ambitions. The youth of this generation have passed through experiences which left them with certain vestiges and concepts that must be dealt with, in full realization of this factor's importance in fusing the future and achieving progress. This requires an intensive national effort in which there is no place for party maneuvers and outbiddings, because the issue is greater than all this and the responsibility is enormous. All of us share this responsibility equally.

I might refer here in particular to the question of consolidating national and patriotic affiliation and of reforming the values system by reviving the unmaterialistic ethical values that have always been a part of our civilized heritage and traditions, and by planting faith in the hearts of the youth that the road to a bright future lies in toil, effort and work and not in seeking the easy way to profit and accumulated wealth.

In addition to all of this, there is the question of extremism, a phenomenon that is alien to Egyptian society. Therefore, we must unite and confront this phenomenon by dialogue, guidance and direction and by precluding the possibility of exposing more of our sons to this destructive experiment. Despite my appreciation of the efforts exerted last year to follow up and contain this phenomenon, the matter requires more efforts and a comprehensive confrontation in which intellectuals, educational and religious institutions, as well as youth, political and economic establishments, and information officials would participate.

All of us must understand that the main party in this equation are the youth, who have all of the feelings of anxiety, innocence and enthusiasm turning in their heads.

Dear brothers and sisters, The Middle East is witnessing extremely grave events that will leave their imprint on the future of all of us. We, cannot adopt the stand of a spectator or observer with regard to these events. Our position must always remain in the forefront, because immortal Egypt shoulders a special responsibility in defending security and peace in the area. Egypt is the basic factor in establishing stability and balance. It's the shield that protects the area from foreign intervention that attempts to establish axes and zones of influence aimed at dominating the peoples' resources.

Therefore, the successive colonialist forces began their attempts to subjugate the area by acting to neutralize and diminish the Egyptian role. We, however, are lying in wait for these attempts [applause] without fear, because we are playing this role with our strong will and conscious determination and wait for no one to authorize us to play this role. [applause]

A look at the situation in the area proves that the Israeli policy has greatly offended the cause of peace and stability in the area [applause], because it is again beating the drums of war and flaunting oppressive force. These are illusions we shattered in this month in 1973. [applause] Brothers and sisters, we hoped the Israeli politicians would reconsider their calculations after the historic peace initiative that Egypt had proposed. However, they still seem to be capitives of the concepts of war and enmity. It seems the torch of peace has failed to kindle in their hearts the same enthusiasm that was born among us for peace, fraternity and neighborliness.

The Israeli Government must realize that this policy will result in grave consequences from which they will not be safe, and it cannot destroy the Palestinian people or confiscate their right to determine their future and establish their national entity on their land like other nations and peoples. These successive waves of repression, killing and torture cannot destroy the Palestinian people's will, [applause] or to make them despair or cancel their insistence to live. All this will double their determination to remain steadfast and strengthen their determination to survive and maintain their distinguished national identity.

Should the Palestinian leadership have the historic vision and courage in facing fateful situations, it would manage to exploit the international sympathy generated by recent events and translate it into tangible, positive aspects that will place the Palestinian people on the road to liberation and salvation.

Israel, on the other hand, cannot continue its occupation of Lebanon and its threat to the security of its sons and interference in their affairs. The painful tragedy that recently occurred in West Beirut proved that occupation only generates atrocities, crimes and bloodshed.

As we greet the ability of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples to overcome ordeals [applause] and earth-shaking tragedies, we also extend greetings to the Israelis who expressed their denunciation of these massacres, which run counter to the basic concepts of the Jewish religion and history. [applause] We must give credit where credit is due.

Now we must look to the future and stand by Lebanon in its heroic struggle to rebuild itself and heal the wounds after several lean years rife with sabotage and devastation. All parties must learn the lesson and realize that foreign intervention results in the gravest consequences for all parties whatever the pretexts they use as cover. How worthy it is to listen to Egypt's appeal -- hands off Lebanon -- which it has been making since the first spark of sedition appeared.

The regrettable complications and sad events we have lived through in recent months ring the bell of danger anew and focus our attention on the necessity of salvaging the area as quickly as possible from the ashes of war and the perils of violence. This can be done through continuing the efforts for a comprehensive settlement and exploiting the momentum generated by the international community's discovery of the reality of the Palestinian question as the essence of the conflict in order to intensify efforts until a settlement is reached, a settlement that will restore to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights and establish a balance among the legitimate interests of all parties for security and life.

We do not accept that the area remain in the vicious circle of missed opportunities, because the loss of every opportunity will take the [Palestinian] question steps backward and cause negative complications all parties will regret. Only those who are hostile to peace and live on the tragedies of others benefit from this situation. Egypt will remain, as always, the most enthusiastic party about peace, faithful in the inevitability of the victory of the peoples' will and committed to charters and pledges, because to us, peace is a firm strategic choice and not a luxury to which we resort or shun according to circumstances and ramifications. Egypt does not impose on others a way of resolving the question, but respects the right of all parties to choose the method they believe is conducive to the goal on which we all agree.

Proceeding from this, we believe the U.S. President's initiative constitutes a suitable basis for dialogue and discussion. This is because its principles reject occupation and expansion and bring the Palestinian people closer to exercising their right to self-determination, and makes it possible for all the sides concerned to participate as equals in the settlement efforts, which is an Arab demand Egypt has adopted at all stages. Egypt has been the first among the powers that urged the United States to work at implementing a comprehensive settlement to the conflict and to support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Therefore, it was natural that we welcome this positive move and give it what it deserves of appreciation, because our stances are motivated by objective considerations. Thus, we are ahead of all others to encourage any initiative in the right direction.

We are interested in establishing good relations with all states that prove their readiness to deal with us on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in our internal affairs. We have succeeded in establishing a firm and deep-rooted cooperation with many friendly states in Africa, Asia, Europe and the two Americas. We do not exclude any state from this principle, because we believe that it forms a sound basis for the establishment of a better international society. It is also an aim we are seeking to achieve with many of the peoples who participate with us in our march. We are looking forward with hope to the coming nonaligned summit conference to strengthen the role of this movement that has been established to lessen international tension, create a better balance between the major states and the smaller states and unify the efforts of states that are passing through the same phase of economic and social development. This is being done to enable these states to increase their productive capability and to enable them to master the technology of this age so they will not miss the space age as they missed the ages of steam, electricity and nuclear energy.

Perhaps, Egypt's greatest pride lies in the eternal ties linking it with fraternal Sudan and its beloved people, [applause] which is nearer to us than the jugular vein and is a friend whose friendship we are proud of in all stages of the struggle. Thus, it was natural that steps should be developed -- steps which are being taken by both peoples on the course of real unity based on objective vision, truthfulness with oneself, seriousness of words and soundness of course.

In a few days, I will go to the south of the [Nile] Valley, where I will sign with my brother, President Ja'far Numayri, the charter on integration between both countries with a view to strengthening their social, cultural, economic, political and military relations on bases that are consistent with the natural and historical ties of the Nile Valley's people. The citizen of either country who enjoys the right to reside in the other country, will receive the same treatment as that of its citizens as far as rights and duties are concerned in the spheres stipulated in the charter and according to the laws of the country in which he is residing.

Brothers and sisters, this is a blessed step that will have good effects on life in the happy valley. You have participated in great measure in accomplishing it. Moreover, you will have a prominent role in implementing it, because the hoped-for integration is based on cohesion and interaction between both peoples in all spheres. Thus, every establishment must shoulder its responsibilities to it in fulfilment of the great national commitment.

Brothers and sisters, there lies before us a phase of hard work for the sake of immortal Egypt and there lie before us constant challenges and increasing responsibilities. We have a strong will, perspicacity, faith in God, self-confidence and great hopes in the future. May God grant us success, protect us and direct our steps. God's peace, mercy and blessings be with you. [applause]

GHURBAL ON REAGAN INITIATIVE, MIDEAST SITUATION

NC041131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr Ashraf Ghurba, Egypt's ambassador to the United States, at Al-'Ur'bah Palace this morning.

Following the meeting, Dr Ghurbal said the president has given him a verbal message that he will discuss with U.S. officials following his return to the United States tomorrow. He will also meet with the U.S. secretary of state as soon as possible for the same purpose.

In reply to a question about President Mubarak's statements yesterday that things will deteriorate further if Israeli policy continues on its present line, Dr Ghurbal said: The president always stresses the need to carry out a positive role and to hold constructive and positive discussions, because the peace process has achieved success in the region and there is no need to return to disturbance and violence as happened in Lebanon last month. The president stressed the need to return to this positive method because of the benefits it produces.

Regarding the fact that it would be difficult for Egypt to resume the peace process if the present Israeli policy continues, Dr Ghurbal said: President Mubarak expresses world public opinion, which calls on Israel to stop the aggression and withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Dr Ghurbal explained that the president has reaffirmed that the initiative of U.S. President Reagan is positive and that it needs momentum to produce results.

Regarding statements that the climate and events now taking place in the Middle East are reminiscent of the situation that prevailed before the 1973 war, when the peace process had not yet started, Dr Ghurbal said: I do not believe this is true. We now have the positive aspects of the Camp David agreements, the peace treaty and President Reagan's initiative. However, we are very sorry about what is happening in Lebanon. No one can disregard what is happening there. It is time that Israel again respects law and order instead of resorting to arms.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 4 OCT

JN041234 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad -- His Majesty King Husayn and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met here this afternoon immediately after his majesty's arrival in Baghdad during which he will hold talks on military developments in the battlefield.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad. On the Iraqi side, the meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, director of the presidential office; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of information and culture and head of the escort mission; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

The meeting was still in progress when this newscast was broadcast.

His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Baghdad at noon today. He was received at Baghdad airport by President Saddam Husayn, RCC member Taha Yasin Ramadan, Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, director of the Presidential Office Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan, head of the escort mission Latif Nusayyif Jasim, several RCC members, the ministers, a number of ranking officials and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

His majesty King Husayn had left Amman this morning. He was seen off by Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the minister of court, the chief chamberlain, the ministers and ranking military and government officials.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath in front of His Majesty King Husayn and the ministers as the regent during his majesty's absence.

Talks Begin

JN041933 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] President Saddam Husayn and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, held a meeting this evening. The two leaders discussed the close relations between the two fraternal countries, the current Arab situation in the light of the Iranian regime's aggression against Iraq and the required Arab attitude to confront this aggression according to the Fes summit resolutions.

The meeting was attended for Iraq by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, head of the president's office and acting secretary of the RCC; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and head of the escort mission; and the Iraqi ambassador to Amman.

It was attended for Jordan by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Royal Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi; Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces Staff; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

COMMUNIQUE 861 ON FAILURE OF NEW IRANIAN ATTACK

JN041723 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Communique No 861 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It has become clear that the vile Iranian regime insists on aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab nation and the dignity of this nation's sons. Iraq, with its heroic people and brave army, will fight the aggressors and destroy their rotten heads and shallow minds until they know their value and until they respect our sovereignty and territory. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. After its total failure in its desperate adventures and as a result of the last 3 days, the enemy this morning again tried to attack our units in the area opposite the town of Mandali in the central sector of the battlefield. Our valiant forces confronted the enemy, clashed with it with all sorts of weapons and forced to retreat from the battlefield after inflicting on them further losses in men and equipment.

2. All day our brave fighter planes and helicopters continued their intensive raids against the enemy units and troop concentrations in the central sector of the battlefield, scoring accurate and effective hits and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy personnel and equipment. All our fighter planes and helicopters returned safely to base.

3. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing 12 and destroying 6 infantry positions.

4. Today enemy artillery shelled the city of Basra, causing some damage and losses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1982

BAGHDAD RADIO STRESSES COUNTRY'S WILL TO FIGHT

JN021122 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1025 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The heroic battles east of Basra will be repeated in the Sumar and Mandali sectors. The same destructive, fierce and decisive Iraqi response will be given in the Sumar, Mandali or any other area of pure Iraqi soil as was given east of Basra if they are subjected to aggression by the Iranian forces and sullied by the filth of the rancorous Khomeynite clique.

As the battles east of Basra had their own weapons, the battles of Sumar and Mandali will also have their own weapons. In the same manner that the corpses of our enemies fell prey to hawks and vultures east of Basra, so their corpses will fall prey to them in the Sumar area and in any other area which is subjected to aggression by the forces of the Khomeynite clique.

Iraq's territory continues to flame in rage against all the enemies. Iraq's borders are like fires, devouring all invaders and aggressors. This is a fact which the charlatan and despot Khomeyni has not realized. The battles currently raging in the Sumar area and the destruction of the evil forces of the Khomeynite clique, however, will bring Khomeyni back to his senses a bit too late. He will come to his senses after his forces, when dared to carry out aggression against Iraq's territory and borders, are scattered to the winds.

Iraq sincerely offered peace opportunities and opportunities for a peaceful settlement of the dispute to Iran in order to avert more bloodshed and more tragedies, as well as losses in life and equipment, but the Khomeyni regime practiced tyranny and despotism and dared to approach the borders. Iraq cannot express tolerance on this issue because it is an integral part of its sovereignty, dignity, the honor of its people and the security of its land. Iraq cannot show any forbearance toward any attempt to harm its golden opportunity for progress, and the Iraqi people will never permit their unique revolutionary experience to be harmed or their sovereignty to be attacked. That's why Iraq is fighting ferociously and with determination and is courageously confronting and repulsing the attacks that the Iranian regime is launching against its territory and borders. To achieve all this, the Iraqi people are offering sacrifices and martyrs. The Iraqis are fighting with an unprecedented ferocity and determination.

The Iraqi people and army will defeat all the evil Khomeyni attacks and will make them final and decisive battles with the intransigent, arrogant and expansionist enemy. The Iraqis will use all weapons at all levels to dissipate the dreams of the Khomeynite clique so that Iraq can remain free, lofty and proud forever.

MOURNING DECLARED FOR FORMER PRESIDENT AL-BAKR

JN041756 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1732 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With great sorrow the Revolution Command Council and the president's office mourn father struggler Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, former president of the Republic of Iraq, who died at 1600 today, 4 October 1982, after an illness of several years. On this sad occasion it has been decided to declare a week of official mourning throughout Iraq beginning today. An official funeral for the deceased will be held at 1000 tomorrow. Prayers will be said for his pure soul from 1700 to 1900 at Al-Khuld hall tomorrow.

May God shelter the deceased with His grace. From God we come and to Him we return.

[Signed] Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, head of the president's office

PRESIDENT HUSAYN 26 SEP PRESS CONFERENCE

JN041444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has said that Iraq will continue to defend itself and the Arabs and to prevent Iran from achieving its aggressive expansionist dreams.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iran's rulers have left Iraq no other option but to fight to prevent them from achieving their wicked dreams in Iraq and the other Arab countries. He stressed that Iran's rulers would be disappointed just as they have been throughout the past 2 years. In remarks to a group of British journalists on 26 September, published in full here today, President Saddam Husayn announced that Iraq is not suffering from a shortage of weapons and has no problem implementing the contracts concluded with the USSR.

The president reiterated Iraq's welcome of international efforts to halt the fighting with Iran and said that Algeria is still exerting efforts in this regard. He added that Iran seems to agree to Algerian mediation although nothing worth announcing has been crystallized.

President Saddam Husayn refuted Iran's claims on the need to enter the Iraqi territories in order to keep the Iraqi artillery away from its cities. He said this might be true if Iraq were persisting in continuing the war and if there were no alternative.

The president reiterated Iraq's principles to directly or indirectly negotiate a settlement with the Iranian regime. He said that these principles contain the following four points:

1. Rights are not acquired by armed force.

2. Each country respects the other's sovereignty over its territory and waters.

3. Each country chooses the policy it believes in without interference from the other.

4. Neither country interferes in the other's internal affairs.

President Saddam Husayn disclosed that Iran had made several attempts to obstruct the Iraqi forces' withdrawal from the Iranian territories. He said it did so in order to maintain a pretext to continue the war; namely, the Iraqi forces' presence on Iranian territory.

The president added that one who wants to keep Iraqi guns away from his cities should not shell Iraqi cities. He said Iraq had told the Iranians they should avoid shelling Iraqi cities so that Iraq would not be forced to return the fire. He pointed out that the orders given emphasize the need to avoid shelling Iranian cities unless the Iranian side begins firing. The president said that if the Iranians care for their cities and people, they should stop the war and begin negotiations. However, he said, the Iranians do not want to stop the war, imagining they can achieve their expansionist ambitions.

In the course of his replies to the British journalists' questions, President Saddam Husayn said that, despite the war conditions, Iraq managed to continue its vital basic development plans with even greater enthusiasm and accuracy than before the war, as an expression of our determination to reply to those who want the development process to come to a halt.

He stressed Iraq's support for the PLO in all fields and Iraq's blessing of all that the Palestinian Arab people want along the road of restoring their rights. He also stressed Iraq's support for any positive relationship between any two Arab countries.

President Saddam Husayn held the United States responsible for the ugly crimes perpetrated by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, against the other Arab territories and against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. He stressed that the United States is an accomplice to the Zionist entity's crimes.

President Saddam Husayn stated that Iraq's policy is against any foreign bases in the Arab homeland. He said that dependence on foreigners weakens the Arab personality and even weakens the individual's personality and makes him depend on a state which is not part of his history. He expressed the belief that the people do not want the foreigner to be present on their land with bases.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that this Iraqi policy is constant, and is not based on whims and specific changes but on a historical concept of what the Arab nation's human and national role should be.

President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's policy, which is hostile to terrorism and international practices. He said: We do not believe this is the correct course for dealing with life through political action which serves the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause.

President Saddam Husayn expressed the fear that Israel may fabricate some terrorist issue in the world or that some Arab may react in an unbalanced manner to the Beirut massacre. Such an action will be grave and will reduce world resentment of the terrorism which Israel and other forces carried out when they massacred the Palestinians in Beirut.

President Saddam Husayn denied that Iraq supports the operations carried out by the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group. He said: Iraq is not the only Arab country where Abu Nidal has an office. He also refuted the reports which claim that the Iraqis are responsible for Abu Nidal's actions. He said: This is not true. Iraq has welcomed him in Iraq on the premise that Iraq is the home of all the Arabs and or all those who wish to reside in it. President Saddam Husayn added: When our policy proceeds from welcoming all the Arabs, then it is natural that we welcome any struggler such as Abu Nidal when he comes to Iraq. Welcoming him, however, is one thing and encouraging him to carry out terrorist operations as a means to express his policy is another.

President Saddam Husayn announced that Iraq had refused an offer to kill Israeli nuclear scientists in retaliation for the operations carried out by the Israeli intelligence service against several Iraqi scientists. He said Iraq's refusal proceeded from the fact that, even if Israel is a terrorist state, then we should choose another course.

He stressed that the harm that Israel had inflicted on Iraq will not be forgotten. Addressing the British journalists, the president said: You will see in the future how we take Israel to account for its actions against the Iraqi nuclear scientists and for its raids against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. He said the raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor is a crime which calls for punishment in accordance with the laws which govern such acts. He stressed that Iraq will continue to reserve for itself the right to reply in the appropriate manner.

He reiterated Iraq's determination to proceed with this science to serve the Iraqi people and mankind on the road to peace.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq blesses all that the Palestinians want along the road to restoring their rights. It also blesses any positive relationship between any two Arab countries or any two Arab sides. He added: If the Palestinians choose to establish their state by themselves, Iraq will bless their choice and if they choose to hold a dialogue with their Jordanian brothers with the aim of finding a relationship between the state of Palestine and Jordan and reach a positive result in this regard, Iraq will bless that too. The president reiterated Iraq's support for the PLO in various fields because it represents the Palestinian people.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq seeks to develop its relations with Britain, not out of its desire to obtain weapons from Britain, but out of a desire to serve both the British and Iraqi peoples as well as the issue of peace and humanity in general. He added that relations with Britain are now good and there is a desire to promote them in all fields.

In the course of his replies to journalists' questions, the president indicated that, due to its permanent membership in the UN Security Council and its experience in all the region's complicated issues, Britain can -- if it chooses to do so -- play a positive role in ending the armed conflict. He said that when Iraq finds in Britain a weapon it needs, it will not hesitate to express its desire in this regard. He added: If we find out that the British Government is facing political difficulties fixing a date to respond to our requests for this or that weapon, we are patient enough that we can wait.

He stressed that Iraq was born and continues to exist. The weapons Iraq does not obtain this year will be obtained 2 years from now, if not from Britain then from any other country. He said: Iraq is reliable in its foreign relations. It respects the side with which it deals, safeguards the other's secrets and respects its international commitments. He said that Iraq has faced no difficulty in dealing with the European states, the USSR or the socialist countries during the past few years, either in the field of armaments or the field of development.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FES SUMMIT, IRAQ-IRAN WAR

PM041355 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Oct 82 pp 16, 17

[Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi interview by Hassunah al-Misbahi in Tunis -- date not given]

[Excerpts] AD-DUSTUR: Let us begin with a question about the Fes summit. Attitudes toward this summit, its outcome and its resolutions have been at variance and contradictory. Some people believe the peace plan submitted constitutes a retreat in the Arab stand.

Sa'dun Hammadi: I do not think a nation that unites its ranks and positions and can formulate a practical program for solving complex issues is in a state of retreat. I believe the Fes conference was successful and the summit was generally positive. It has moved inter-Arab relations and Arab relations with the world out of the situation they were in before.

AD-DUSTUR: During the Fes summit there was a trend calling for Egypt's return to the Arab world. Iraq supported this trend. How, in your opinion, will Egypt's return to the Arab fold be effected and on what basis should it be?

Sa'dun Hammadi: I would first like to say that Egypt is an Arab country and constitutes an important part of the Arab nation. Egypt's importance and sacrifices are unquestionable. If we accept this, the boycott of Egypt cannot last forever. The natural situation is that Egypt should be inside and not outside the Arab nation. But at present there are certain issues to be resolved prior to Egypt's return; the basis on which Egypt's return to the Arab fold and to the Arab League is to take place should be defined. We should also define what Egypt should do in order to return to the Arab fold. We do not say that Egypt should return without doing anything, nor that Egypt should never return to the Arab ranks. Nobody can deny that President Mubarak has pursued a course in many ways different from that of As-Sadat, and we must encourage the positive aspects of Husni Mubarak's policy.

AD-DUSTUR: You said that during Fes summit there was agreement on many complex Arab problems but we noticed that the Syrian regime recently voiced objections to the Arab League regarding what was said about the Iraq-Iran war.

Sa'dun Hammadi: The Syrian Government is following a course which we believe to be based on the regime's selfish interests. This narrow-based action unfortunately encourages similar actions by others and harms joint Arab action. We should not forget that the Syrian regime signed the Amman resolutions, the most important of which was the document on Arab economic strategy, but it did not abide by this document. It closed the borders with Iraq, allegedly because of Iraq's interference in its internal affairs. This is not true and it does not justify the severance of relations. We have drawn the Syrian regime's attention to this selfish attitude in politics but it seems that our appeals have not moved it. The Syrian regime does not hesitate to give aid to the Iranian regime while it is in a state of war with Iraq. Why is it doing so? It believes such aid will weaken the Iraqi regime, which is a delusion. It is also trying to reap some benefits through dealing with the Iranian regime. Such a short-sighted Machiavellian policy is harmful to Arab interests and mainly to Syrian interests.

AD-DUSTUR: Therefore, we can say that so far there is nothing to indicate that there is an improvement in Syrian-Iraqi relations.

Sa'dun Hammdi: During the Fes summit we clearly expressed our views on all differences. You know that after the conference the Syrian Government lodged an objection regarding what was said about the Iran-Iraq war. The Syrian minister of information told Iranian radio that it will continue to work to topple the Iraqi regime. He also conveyed details of the Fes summit, as Rafsanjani himself admitted. It is understood that passing information to anybody was prohibited. The Syrian regime's actions are dictated by tactics and do not stem from Arab interests.

AD-DUSTUR: Can you explain the document on Arab support for Iraq which was passed by the Fes summit?

Sa'dun Hammadi: The draft resolution that was adopted is not intended to be moral support. It is intended to be implemented in due course if the war continues and Iran launches a new attack on the borders. Iraq will hold contacts with the Arab countries in order to implement the resolution in case all peaceful efforts fail. We are also thinking of the type of measures; this also is to be discussed in due course.

AD-DUSTUR: The nonaligned conference was not held in Baghdad as scheduled. Some people say the Nonaligned Movement suffered a major defeat.

Sa'dun Hammadi: I do not think that what happened was a defeat for the Nonaligned Movement. What happened was some kind of submission to Iranian blackmail, but Iraq acted wisely and accepted sacrifice, thus proving that it was possible to avoid a rift within the movement. We believe the movement's states gave in to Iranian blackmail. These states should have spoken out and should have been fair in their stand. Nevertheless, I would say that the Nonaligned Movement has been spared the danger of division. The seventh conference will be held in India and the eighth in Iraq. We gladly accept this sacrifice in order to preserve this movement, which represents the world's biggest gathering of Third World countries.

SHAM'UN WANTS BUFFER FORCE INCREASED TO 30,000

NC050934 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un has called for the three-nation buffer force to be increased to 30,000 men patrolling all of Lebanon from the 3,000 French, Italian and American soldiers now in Beirut.

This "would allow Lebanon truly to enjoy peace," Mr Sham'un said in a Lebanese press report today.

Mr Sham'un said a 30,000-strong force should be deployed over all of Lebanese territory, from the south to the north, be equipped with the most sophisticated material and be able to stay in Lebanon at least two years."

All other foreign forces must leave Lebanon, he said, adding that "the Palestinian combatants evacuated from Beirut have reappeared in the Al-Biqa' region, in central and eastern Lebanon, where they now number 6,000."

The former president warned against the increasing frequency "of incidents which could degenerate into a veritable overall war" if the number of troops in the three-nation force were not increased and if hostile foreign forces did not leave Lebanon rapidly.

FOREIGN FORCES EXPECTED TO WITHDRAW BY 22 NOV

NC032038 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Officials anticipated today that all foreign forces will withdraw from Lebanon within a few weeks. They expect that by the independence anniversary on 22 November, only the legitimate forces will be present and in control of every inch of the homeland's soil. Lebanon will have restored its full independence and sovereignty over all of its territory. Thus, this will be the first real independence anniversary celebrated in 8 years.

BACKGROUND ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN

NC021328 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Information has become available to Radio Free Lebanon on the implications and circumstances of the assassination of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and the fearful massacre that claimed the lives of his comrades in the Phalangist headquarters in Al-Ashrafiyah on Tuesday, 14 September. Habib Tanyus ash-Shartuni, 26, committed the crime. He is the grandson of the headquarter's landlord and lived on the third floor of the building where the explosive charge had been placed. Ash-Shartuni has admitted that he committed the crime and his fingerprints were found on the detonator. On how the crime was committed, the criminal admitted that he detonated the charge by remote control from a building near Antoin Bookshop on Al-Istiqlal Street in Al-Ashrafiyah. He then returned to the explosion site to help lift the rubble, thus removing any suspicion from him, because he was one of the building's residents.

It is recalled that during the incidents [in Lebanon] he and his relatives left the house and lived in An-Nasirah and Al-Birjawi. They returned after the incidents on the contact lines.

The charge against Habib ash-Shartuni was proved when the fingerprints matched and when guards at Phalangist headquarters testified about his movements. Furthermore, someone informed the Phalangist security organ on the night of the unfortunate incident that he had heard elements of the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party at a party center on 'Umar al-Khayyam Street in West Beirut say they had carried out the operation to assassinate Bashir al-Jumayyil.

During the interrogation of the criminal's sister, she said she had been in the house but had left at 1600, 10 minutes before the explosion. She said she had no knowledge that there were explosives in the house.

The culprit, Habib ash-Shartuni, was studying business administration in Paris, where he joined and worked with one of the international terrorist networks. This network was working for ideological organizations. Ash-Shartuni had links with the Palestinian intelligence department, headed by Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid]. In addition, he had previously worked with Syrian intelligence and recently had links with international terrorist groups. He had maintained his association with the Syrian and Palestinian intelligence departments.

PARTY LEADER DENIES LINK WITH ALLEGED ASSASSIN

NC031703 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Statement issued by In'am Ra'd, leader of the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party [SSNP] -- date, place not given]

[Text] 1. The SSNP reiterates what it has already declared, namely that it has no connection either directly or indirectly with the culprit Habib ash-Shartuni. We believe this is a scheme to implicate the party in the abominable crime.

2. As for reports that a certain party member has had connections with the culprit, the party absolutely affirms both its innocence and its denunciation of the crime. In the event that it is proved that any party member has had connections with Habib ash-Shartuni, the party is prepared to cooperate with the investigators against this person, because it considers him to have acted hostilely against the party and the country. The party declares that it is ready to cooperate with all parties concerned regarding this subject.

3. Since the beginning of the occupation, the party has adopted a firm and declared political stand on cooperating with all the legal authority's institutions, of opening and maintaining a dialogue and achieving national reconciliation with all Lebanese factions for the sake of Lebanon's unity.

Lebanon's unity, independence and deliverance from the occupation are the main objectives of our struggle at this stage and the motives behind all of our stands. On this basis, we consider the assassination of President [-elect] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil a crime against all of Lebanon.

'RESISTANCE' CALLS FOR BOYCOTTING ISRAELIS

NC050948 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut, Oct 5 (AFP) -- A press statement signed by the "Lebanese resistance" today called for opposition "by any means" to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

In an appeal to the Lebanese public, the group urged residents to practice all forms of resistance, from a refusal to cooperate with Israeli military or civilian authorities in the country to armed violence "in response to Zionist violence."

The communique said the recent withdrawal of Israeli forces from West Beirut followed "the escalation of our resistance to the enemy in Beirut, in the mountains and in the south" and was not due to U.S. pressure or Israeli good will.

In another move, the Lebanese resistance yesterday claimed responsibility for the ambush Sunday of an Israeli troop bus in the 'Alayh region east of Beirut that killed six Israeli soldiers and left 22 wounded.

The group has also said it was behind several other anti-Israeli attacks in the Lebanese capital.

PLO OFFICIAL SEEKS RETURN OF BEIRUT OFFICE

NC041842 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A PLO source has issued the following statement: After the Israelis withdrew from Beirut and after the enemy forces evacuated the PLO office and destroyed its contents, Shafiq al-Hut [PLO representative in Beirut] officially met with the Lebanese Foreign Ministry to get Lebanese Army authorities to return the office so it could be repaired and reopened. He requested that the necessary protection be provided for an office that enjoys diplomatic immunity.

The PLO office also issued a statement through the press expressing the PLO's denunciation of the crime that led to the assassination of President [-elect] Bashir al-Jumayyil. The statement conveyed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's congratulations to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil on his election as president of the republic.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES INVITATIONS FROM FRANCE, ITALY

NC041858 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1815 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] President al-Jumayyil officially received invitations from the Italian and French Governments today. President al-Jumayyil is scheduled to visit both countries after meeting with American President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

PATRIACH SAYS POPE WILL VISIT LEBANON

NC021230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Upon returning from abroad, Roman Catholic patriach Maximosm V Hakim emphasized in an interview with the National News Agency that His Holiness Pope John Paul II will visit Lebanon after the details of the visit have been worked out with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and the government.

DAMASCUS TELEVISION REPORTS ISRAELI AIR ATTACK

JN041850 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Israel violated the cease-fire twice this afternoon over Lebanese territory. The Israeli Air Force attacked our forces' positions in the Dahr al-Baydar area, but our air defenses prevented the hostile planes from achieving their objectives.

LEBANESE GROUP REPORTEDLY BEHIND 'ALAYH ATTACK

JN041306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] SANA has learned from Lebanese sources in Beirut that a group of the Lebanese resistance, which opposes the presence of Israeli forces in Lebanon, was reponsible for the attack on an Israeli position in 'Alayh, 15 km east of Beirut, in which a direct hit was scored against an Israeli tank and bus. According to the Zionist enemy radio, 6 Israeli soldiers were killed and 22 others wounded in the attack.

SANA DENIES NEWS AGENCY REPORTS ON HABIB TALKS

JN041521 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 4 Oct (SANA) -- SANA has learned that all reports disseminated by some news agencies on the talks that Philip Habib, the U.S. President's envoy, held in Damascus are far from reality and have nothing to do with the talks.

The talks dealt with the means of securing the Lebanese Government's control and safeguarding stability there. During these talks Syria stressed that the Israeli invasion and the continued presence of the Israeli invasion forces in Lebanon are the only factors hampering the government's control of and stability in Lebanon.

OFFICIAL ON REACTION TO U.S. WITHDRAWAL PLAN

JN041255 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Knowledgeable Syrian sources have explained that the Syrian reply to the U.S. plan, which U.S. envoy Philip Habib proposed regarding the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon in three stages, was firm and clear, namely: there will be no Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon before the departure of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanese territory.

A Syrian official has been cited as telling Habib: Your problem lies with Begin and Sharon, not with us. It is Israel, not Syria that has expansionist objectives. [Words indistinct] the Israeli demands that made it a condition that the PLO fighters must be evacuated from Lebanon prior to the start of the simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces. Damascus, however, refused to deal with this issue on behalf of the PLO, adding that the relevant negotiations must be held directly with the PLO.

PLO sources have accepted the principle of withdrawal but based on certain considerations, foremost among which is that negotiations must be held with the PLO leadership on this issue, and the PLO must be given definite Arab and international guarantees, particularly from the Lebanese authorities regarding the safety and security of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON HABIB'S MEDIATION EFFORTS

JN050845 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Invaders' Withdrawal Is the Aim" TISHRIN writes: With the resumption of U.S. envoy Philip Habib's contacts in the region, the hostile mass media has recruited all voices and apparatus to alter facts, distort realities, deal the cards anew, misguide Arab and international public opinion and distract attention from the continued Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab land and Zionist presence in Lebanon.

Although Damascus has often announced that Philip Habib's talks in Damascus centered on the situation in Lebanon and on finding the means of restoring Lebanon's sovereignty over all territory through the Israeli withdrawal from it as soon as possible, some radios and news agencies hastened to disseminate certain ambigious reports about topics around which they claimed Habib's talks revolved.

It is not that difficult to realize that the hostile media have been relentlessly endeavoring to expand and diversify these preoccupations in order to distract attention from the continued presence of the Israeli invading forces in Lebanon. This presence is solely impeding the control of the legitimate government over all Lebanon and preventing Lebanon's return to normalcy. The issue that is uppermost in the mind of every Arab and Lebanese is how to achieve full Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

Since the invaders and their supporters are seeking to achieve the objectives of the invasion, their main concern, which has been evidently established, is to obstruct all efforts exerted to achieve this withdrawal, foremost among which are the ones dedicated to ensuring national accord in Lebanon and strengthening the Lebanese Government's role and powers. Needless to say, Syria's honest and sincere participation in these efforts is inseparable from its tenacious and fraternal role, which has been played since the concoction of the plot in Lebanon. However, this role will continue until the plot has been wrecked by means of the withdrawal of the invading forces, the return of stability and tranquility to Lebanon and the exercise of the Lebanese Government of its sovereignty, powers and national and pan-Arab role.

All Lebanese and Arabs want Lebanon to be free, strong and stable. The enemies of Lebanon are using their vicious efforts, creating tension and fabricating justifications to guarantee the continuation of their presence in Lebanon -- a presence contravening all international norms, traditions, charters and resolutions. It was only within this context that the Sabra and Shatila massacres were committed, the assassination of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil was carried out and the continued violations of airspace and cease-fire agreements are being committed. All these atrocities cannot be curbed by Habib's endeavors. His previous endeavors failed to stop the invasion of southern Lebanon and the entry into West Beirut as well as the massacres in Sabra and Shatila camps. Habib's endeavors also failed to prevent the occurrence of the violations or to curb the invasion. It is the unified, strong Arab stand that can put an end to these measures and deter the Zionist enemy.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD RETURNS FROM VISIT TO U.S.

JN041354 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 4 Oct (SANA) -- Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Ba'th Party Regional Command member, has returned to Damascus at the end of a private visit to the United States for health reasons. Some hostile news agencies have mentioned that Rif'at al-Asad purchased a house in Washington. These reports are false and baseless.

AIR FORCE DESTROYS SAM-9 VEHICLE IN LEBANON

TA041410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The air force attacked and destroyed at noon a SAM-9 launching vehicle in the Dahr al-Baydar area about 10 km east of Bhamdun. All our planes are safe. The IDF spokesman says Israel is determined and resolved not to allow the Syrians to introduce surface-to-air missile batteries into Lebanon.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the pilots who participated in the attack today reported accurate hits on the targets. Last month the Syrians tried to introduce an antiaircraft missile system into the Dahr al-Baydar area to provide cover for their forces in the central sector. Last month the Israeli Air Force destroyed missile batteries introduced into this area on five occasions. It is possible that the battery destroyed this time was brought to the area by a Libyan unit that came to aid the PLO.

Syrian Aircraft in Area

TA041510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Israeli Air Force planes attacked and destroyed at noon a SAM-9 launching vehicle in the Dahr al-Baydar area about 10 km east of Bhamdun. All our planes are safe.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that during the attack, several Syrian Air Force planes entered the area but they did not approach our planes and did not try to disturb them. Ineffective antiaircraft fire was directed at our planes.

NO UNILATERAL CEASE-FIRE; NO SAM'S IN LEBANON

TA041527 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Israel is maintaining its usual policy of not allowing Syrian antiaircraft missiles to be introduced into Lebanon; there will not be a unilateral cease-fire. This was stated by government sources this evening following the air force operation and the terrorist attack in the 'Alayh area yesterday. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports the reactions and assessments in Jerusalem:

[Begin recording] The air force operation this afternoon against the Syrian surface-to-air missiles is not a reaction to the attack carried out by the terrorists in the 'Alayh region yesterday. The air force attacked the missiles according to the government's standard guideline on this issue. Incidentally, the planes attacked the missiles only and not additional terrorists and Syrian targets, as reported in Lebanon.

Government sources say this evening that just as there is no change in the government's decision to prevent the entry of Syrian missiles, there is also no change in the policy of not agreeing to a unilateral cease-fire in Lebanon. Nevertheless, the sources are not prepared to say if, how and when the government will decide to react to the recent terrorist act in the 'Alayh region yesterday. All options are open and we will give no details on this issue, it is said in the government.

The government sources suggest that no rash acts should be adopted following the terrorist attack yesterday and there should be no change in the current policy toward Lebanon. Israel will not flee from Lebanon due to such a tragic event. The political moves currently underway should continue and Israel insists on its demand [derishata] that all terrorists be removed from all of Lebanon. The attack yesterday only emphasizes this need, it is said in the government.

Tomorrow Morris Draper, the U.S. mediator, will arrive in Jerusalem to discuss with the prime minister the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. He will report on Philip Habib's talks in Damascus on this issue.

This morning the Cabinet held a discussion on the situation in Lebanon following the terrorist attack in 'Alayh and the death of six IDF soldiers. The chief of staff and other senior officers also participated in the meeting which was declared a meeting of the ministerial committee on defense affairs. [end recording]

SOURCES: REASONED APPROACH NOT NEGATED BY AMBUSH

TA041518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Government sources say Israel will not agree to a unilateral cease-fire in Lebanon. Nevertheless, these sources emphasized that the ambush of the IDF bus is not cause for a reasoned approach to be discarded; it should be remembered that Israel is still involved in political negotiations for the removal of all foreign forces, including the PLO, from Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the government sources are refraining from pointing an accusing finger at Syria as being responsible for the ambush.

SYRIAN INTEREST IN STAYING IN LEBANON ASSESSED

TA050731 Tal Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] Jerusalem political observers said yesterday that it appears, at this stage of the negotiations leading toward the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon, that Israel will demonstrate restraint and try to avoid to the extent possible any military clashes or moves against Syria despite the bombing of the missile sites yesterday.

The political elements said that the attack on the military bus near 'Alayh 2 days ago should not cause panic or result in the desire to leave all of Lebanon because it appears now as though the Syrians are employing all sorts of methods to demonstrate their desire to leave Lebanon. This is in their interest because they know Israel will remain in Lebanon as long as they remain in the Al-Biqa' and Tripoli regions. They similarly realize that as long as Israel stays in Lebanon it will continue to have various ways of affecting events there. The elements added that it is obvious to the Syrians that they could have a greater impact on events in Lebanon as soon as Israel departs that country although their army will also leave the region. These elements believe the PLO will now make every effort to sabotage the cease-fire because it is interested in a Syrian presence in Tripoli and Al-Biqa' Valley.

Political circles in Jerusalem said yesterday that the attack on the bus proves the urgency of the need to evacuate all PLO personnel from all over Lebanon because as long as they remain there, the fear will exist that they might pursue similar actions. The circles added that the operation was carried out by Fatah but its members came from Syrian territory, so there is no justification in minimizing Syria's responsibility for this operation.

Jerusalem expressed apprehension that the new Lebanese Government under Shafiq al-Wazzan might strongly demand and insist that the Lebanese Army enter all parts of Lebanon, including the southern area under Sa'd Haddad's control -- a demand backed by Syria. Israel had previously objected to this demand, and will continue to do so in the future as well. It looks as though this issue, among other disputed subjects, will constitute a serious bone of contention.

BUS ATTACK 'PROVES' 'TERRORISTS' REMOVAL NEEDED

TA041928 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Report by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram -- videotaped]

[Text] The attack on the bus in Lebanon yesterday proves anew the urgent need to remove all terrorists from all parts of Lebanon. This was the reaction of government sources after today's Cabinet meeting. Some ministers in the Cabinet believe that the demand [tevi'a] for the removal of the terrorists before the evacuation of the IDF and the Syrian Army from Lebanon is unnecessary since -- so I was told this evening -- the terrorists will not remain in Lebanon, neither in Al-Biqa' nor in Tripoli, after the Syrians' exit, as they will flee from Lebanon simultaneously with the evacuation of the Israeli and Syrian armies.

Following yesterday's terrorist act, Jerusalem sources said that the incident, as painful as it is, should not divert attention from the ultimate goal: the removal of all terrorists from all of Lebanon. This goal is within reach in light of Syria's apparent willingness to withdraw from Lebanon. This goal will be achieved if Israel conducts its policy with coolness and from a position of strength, government sources said. Everything should be done so that terrorist acts such as yesterday's will not be repeated; but the move for the removal of foreign forces, including the terrorists, must not be disrupted.

As for the negotiations over the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon, we will probably be able to learn of the expected moves from a meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon between the prime minister and defense minister on the one hand, and Habib's aid, Morris Draper, on the other. Draper will arrive in Israel to report on Habib's talks in Damascus on this issue.

SOURCES ON SECURITY REQUIREMENT, DRAPER MISSION

TA050855 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will demand that special U.S. envoy Morris Draper, with whom he is scheduled to meet in Jerusalem this evening, bring about the restraint of the PLO in order to prevent it from hampering negotiations for the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Political sources in Jerusalem noted last night that the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon is desiraable to all the parties except the PLO, which is why it is trying to obstruct the negotiations by such actions as the raid on the bus 2 days ago. The sources added that this is intolerable and action should be taken immediately and determinedly to stop it.

The sources added that one should regard the attack on the bus in the overall context of Israel's objectives, namely its desire to bring about a situation where there will be no PLO terrorists in Lebanon and also to effect the removal of Syrian, PLO and Israeli forces from Lebanon while guaranteeing adequate security arrangements in a 40-km strip along Israel's northern border. Therefore, one should not panic from the bus raid and there is no need to lose control. Such attempts at attrition were to be expected, so now it is necessary to remain cool and consistent in aiming to reach the goal. The attack only proves how essential it is that all the PLO men pull out of all of Lebanon.

In regard to the reports that special U.S. emissary Philip Habib is currently active in Rome in trying to increase the Italian contingent so as to create a multinational supervisory force that would be dispatched to the security strip, people in Jerusalem said that such a supervisory force is not a satisfactory solution. It was pointed out that Israel might only accept a multinational supervisory force in southern Lebanon if it comes in addition to other security arrangements. It was mentioned that Israel's experience with UNIFIL was not positive.

It was also stated that Major Haddad could guarantee security in the strip. However, if President al-Jumayyil objects to this, Israel would make sure that "Haddad is not thrown to the dogs" either for being Israel's ally or for the political implications such a move could have. It was said in Jerusalem that if President Amin al-Jumayyil could declare reconciliation with all the Lebanese factions there is no reason why he could not make peace with Major Haddad as well.

Various Jerusalem elements have emphasized that the security problems in the strip stretching north of Israeli-Lebanese border should be worked out between Lebanon and Israel and any way that would guarantee Israel's security in that strip will be satisfactory and acceptable to the government.

Furthermore, Jerusalem said in anticipation of the meeting with Draper that Israel will insist that a comprehensive agreement be reached where all the stages of the withdrawal from Lebanon and the arrangements for the withdrawal of all the foreign forces are predetermined.

It should be noted that so far Jerusalem has obtained no reports from the United States on the talks envoy Habib held in Syria. It is assumed that Syria agrees to leave Lebanon, but the precise details -- both on the Syrian positions and on the Habib proposals -- will only be heard this evening from Ambassador Draper. Morris Draper will arrive in Israel this morning. He will meet with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and with Deputy Director General Hanan Bar-On. This evening he will meet with Begin. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will also attend this last meeting.

Authorized sources announced on the eve of that meeting -- and that is in reaction to reports on Habib's conversations in Syria -- that Israel will not agree to have the security region's northern border stretch along the Litani River since there are places where the distance between that river and Israel's northern border is far less than 40 km. Israel, the elements emphasized, will firmly demand that the security strip stretch along an arch of 40 to 45 km from the Israeli-Lebanese border.

DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON INTERVIEWED ON EUROPE-1

TA011435 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Oct 82 p 5 Weekend Supplement

[Unattributed report on Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's interview with the "Press Club" program of the "Europe-1" radio station, broadcast on 29 September]

[Text] Last Wednesday, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon was the guest of the popular and prestigious "Press Club," a program of the "Europe-1" radio station from Paris. Among the participants in the program, which is broadcast simultaneously on radio and television, were more than a dozen representatives of the large French media, who were flown to Israel especially for that recording. One of the participants was Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat, the YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent, who is also the "Europe-1" representative in Israel. The interest the program aroused came as much from the way the French reporters presented their questions as from the answers the minister gave.

Following are excerpts of the interview, which has already been aired in France, and which lasted more than an hour:

(Alain Duhmel) ("Europe-1" radio station): Who gave the "go ahead" to enter the refugee camps, when, for what purpose and what aid did Israel provide?

Sharon: First, let me clarify that no Israeli soldier or officer participated in the shocking event in the Shatila camp. Not one. I would like to emphasize this fact one more time because it can explain why we had no idea whatever of the killing until after the Lebanese left the place. We were all shocked upon learning about what had happened. I do not think there is any other nation in the world that is as sensitive to human life as Israel. We knew they were about to enter, but since a commission of inquiry has now been established, I will not be able to tell you more than I have already said in public. We were surprised, and our commanding echelons intervened at once to halt the slaughter. Let me add that the Lebanese forces had already been active in various places in the last 3 months, in coordination and cooperation with us, but that nothing of this sort ever happened. I am sorry about the tragedy, but at the same time I find it difficult to comprehend why no one in the world talks about those who perpetrated the carnage. The whole world condemns Israel, pointing an accusing finger at us as though we were responsible for the deed. But we will not let this tragic event be exploited to weaken Israel, harm it or cast a shadow over the main problem Israel is currently facing: the struggle for our security and existence. With your permission, allow me to present a question to you: Which world element ever established such a commission of inquiry on its own initiative under similar circumstances? Did the Americans over Vietnam? Or the French about Algeria? The British anywhere? We did because we value our morals and want to maintain them.

(Alain Duhmel): I repeat my question; Who let them enter the camps and what kind of aid did you extend?

Sharon: From the very first moment I demanded an investigation. Let me just add this: Of course I hope no one will be found guilty, but if someone is, I will shoulder the responsibility myself, because I believe in ministerial responsibility.

As for your question, we allowed the Lebanese forces to act in the camps, but I cannot add any details. It is a pity you did not come a few days earlier, because before the committee was established I was at liberty to furnish you with more specifics. Now I am forbidden to do that. The issue was brought to the entire Cabinet, and it naturally knew, but all in all it was nothing new that Lebanese forces cooperate with us -- which they did, more or less, as an organized army should.

(Josette Alier) (LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR): We were told that a correspondent named Ron Ben-Yishay (Israeli television defense affairs correspondent] called you on Friday night at 2300 and that you told him you knew what was happening in the camp, which is why I assume you were made aware of things at around 1800 or 1900 that evening. It was similarly reported that Minister Tzipori conversed on this very subject that very morning with the foreign minister. My question therefore is why the delay and why was the carnage stopped only on Saturday afternoon?

Sharon: You could have made an excellent commission of inquiry, and it is a shame that I cannot go into more depth in my answers, because the matter is "sub judice." These are matters that need to be investigated. Each one of us will be questioned, on all levels and echelons -- political and military alike. We will not conceal a thing.

(Josette Alier): Let us leave the committee. You also have a conscience. Did your conscience not dictate that you resign immediately upon learning about the massacre?

Sharon: Regarding my personal responsibility, I already took the initiative to announce that I believe in ministerial responsibility. Now I will wait for the findings of the investigation and then I will make my decision. Believe me, I will not hesitate for a moment to reach personal conclusions after the exact details of what happened are found out.

(Serge Julie) (THE DAILY LIBERATION): Mr Sharon, you are saying the world is not thinking about the actual assassins. So, then, tell us who they were.

Sharon: It would not be fair on my part to spell out names or condemn someone, since the committee has not yet begun its work. I am not permitted to add anything. I have never condemned anyone and have never disclosed anyone's name. I know that the Lebanese perpetrated this, not Israelis. All the rest is within the powers and jurisdiction of the commission of inquiry. You are grilling me pretty toughly, but this will be to no avail. I must abide by the law. But, with your permission, let me add just one thing about the war in general at this point: One ought to remember that the war did not begin with this terrible event in Shatila. Israel went to war in order to combat the local and international terrorism which had inflicted thousands of casualties upon us over the course of years. Our war came to help you, the French, just as much as it was intended to help others, because after all you too were victims of that terrorism generating from Beirut. Beirut has for years been an organized international center of terrorism. You too suffered casualties in France, in Paris and elesewhere. You must surely also recall your victims in Beirut proper. I could read to you a very long list on this subject, but I will just remind you that on 1 September 1981 the French ambassador to Beirut was assassinated by the PLO. Besides, I have here a long list of murders, attacks and assaults on individuals carried out by the PLO.... Let me add one more thing....

(Serge Julie): Pardon me, sir, for cutting you off in the middle, but I would like to get an answer to my question. You contend that we are not thinking about the murderers. We know you know who they are, so please tell us who they are.

Sharon: I am used to speaking frankly and honestly about every subject, but on this issue I can only repeat that they were Lebanese forces. They were elements we permitted to operate because they had previously operated in other places. I hope the investigation will shed light on the truth.

(Dominic Brombarget) (French television): First let me point out that to the best of our knowledge it was not because you or Mr Begin wanted it, but because of public opinion in your country that a commission of inquiry was established. Secondly, you have two versions of the entry into West Beirut. Which is the real one? Did you go in to guarantee the well-being of the population, or did you do it to capture the terrorists still left there?

Sharon: What you are saying is not true. From the very first day I demanded an investigation. The French media should be more accurate in reporting the truth about events in Israel. It should not be one-sided. it is inconceivable that Israel should always be held responsible for everything and that it should invariably be condemned. We are the only nation in the world that is determined and resolved not to accept any compromise with terrorism but to fight it, because the PLO and Palestinian terrorism constitute a threat to peace -- not only to us, but to the entire world. As for the entry into West Beirut: From the start we did not want to go in there. Therefore, for an extended period of time, we combined political negotiations with military pressure in order to prompt the PLO to leave the city. As a result, we managed to expel them from Beirut. But the PLO violated the agreement [heskem], leaving 2,000 of its men in town, including commanders, command headquarters and heavy arms, in contravention of what they had undertaken to do on 22 August. We had to face and combat the situation where the terrorists were liable to rehabilitate their infrastructure in West Beirut and resume operations in Lebanon against Israel and the whole world.

The PLO threat and danger in Beirut increased following the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil. When, at midnight that night, we decided to go in, we had two objectives in mind: the first, to guarantee public order -- and indeed wherever our soldiers were present the civilian population was unharmed; and secondly, to strike at the terrorists who still remained there following the violation of the agreement. These were the two reasons.

(Dominic Brombarget): Allow me nonetheless to point out to you that to the best of our knowledge the commission of inquiry was not set up because you wanted it, but under pressure from the Israeli public.

Sharon: Israel is a true democracy, and I am very pleased about that. The Cabinet decided immediately that an investigation should be conducted, but the prime minister first suggested one type of inquiry, one which likewise was not intended to conceal or cover up anything. I say once again: I hope the whole truth is out, but let me tell you I am hurt by the fact that rather than thanking us for conducting our war against the PLO's international terrorism, we have a priori been attacked, condemned and criticized. Let me also mention the distorted figures of the casualty toll and the number of refugees at the outset of the war as you published them. I have known the French people for many years. My ties with France began in the 1950's. We harbor a deep, traditional friendship toward the French people, which is why I must say I cannot fathom why, of all elements, it is the French media that has presented such a biased picture of the situation.

(Jacques Amalrique) (LE MONDE): Let us leave the argument about the press. But tell us, please, what you think of a defense minister who dispatches the Phalangists to the camps, knowing how they feel about the Palestinians?

Sharon: The Lebanese Forces first acted in various places. They captured Ar-Rayhan, Jumhur, the Science School, Bayt ad-Din and other places. Also, as you surely know, and this is no secret at all, there used to be a long history of cooperation between the Christians and Israel. It began in 1975 when the PLO slaughtered the Christians and when Syria invaded Lebanon in January 1976, later to participate in the Christian massacre as well. You know that more than 100,000 people were killed, most of them Christians, and more than 300,000 were injured, again by and large Christians, while not one person in the world -- not in France, not in Italy, not the pope, not the Americans, no one -- came to their rescue. Not a single person. We did not see a French helicopter land in Beirut those dark days of the Christian massacre. No French helicopter arrived there to extricate the wounded. I have never seen one, yet our pilots, our boys, did help them. We extended medical and other aid. If the Christians in Lebanon still exist today it is thanks to us. Israel, which is a small country, is especially sensitive to the fate of minorities, which is why we offered the help. Nobody in the world supplied them with anything to save them. No one resuced their wounded, and not one individual said one word on the subject between 1975 and 1982. We did raise our voices, and even took action.

(Jean Duquain) (The weekly LE POINT): You are constantly hiding behind the "sub judice" argument that applies to the commission of inquiry. However, at the time the Agranat Committee operated, Mr Begin and yourself continued to carry on a public argument against the incumbent government. Secondly, when you entered West Beirut, did you or did you not shoulder responsibility for everything that was happening in that area?

Sharon: First of all, you are mistaken. When the Agranat Committee conducted its inquiry, no one was allowed to say a thing, and we all waited for the results. I would like this thing to be clear. As for the second question, I repeat once again that I take ministerial responsibility upon myself. All my life I have been part of the crucial events in this country, in times of war as well as times of peace. I have seen difficult times, great days, and believe me I will not hesitate to employ the necessary steps, as I did in the past.

(Jacques Duquain): Regardless of the outcome of the investigation, is the responsibility for what happened in Beirut not yours ex officio, by virtue of the very fact that you introduced the army into it?

Sharon: It was not a personal decision. This was a government decision, although it was made by the prime minister and myself. However, we were authorized by the government to undertake such steps in emergency cases. None of us shirks his responsibility. Throughout my years of army service I never shed responsibility, or ever put it on someone else's shoulders.

(Jacques Francion) (the daily LE FIGARO): First, I am shocked by what you said about the French press. You are condemning everyone in one sweep. You think you are the only democrats. We, too, are democrats, and I am not prepared to accept your generalizations. Now, my question is: How much time -- 12, 18 months -- did you gain after 'Arafat left Beirut to solve the Palestinian problem?

Sharon: I know it is dangerous to make generalizations, but our impression here is that most of the media in France was one-sided in waging its attack on us alone. Certainly it is a mistake to say that all your papers, none notwithstanding, did the same, and I accept your comment. Now to the Palestinian issue: First of all, I want you to know that we are not fighting against the Palestinian people and we have no intention of fighting them. We want to live in peace with the Palestinian people. I was born in this country, and I remember my early childhood when I lived together with the Palestinian Arabs. We have nothing against them. We are fighting the PLO, which is a terrorist organization. The only place where the PLO was free to operate the way it did was in Lebanon, because there they succeeded in establishing a sort of state-within-a-state. Beirut became the center of world terrorism. The reason for this was that there was no central government in Lebanon because it was captured by Syria in 1976. Now the PLO has been scattered to eight different countries, which canges its predicament substantially. From there it will be difficult, it at all possible, to develop the same kind of terrorism as in the past.

And now for the positive aspect of the problem. We have offered a solution that would enable the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to conduct their life without intervention on our part. If by your question you mean a Palestinian state, my answer is: No. We cannot allow a Palestinian state to be, one that would have control over all the large centers of Israeli population. It is true Israel provides material for world media each day, which would create the impression that it is some kind of a giant, but we are a dwarf, pint-sized country two-thirds of whose population lives on a narrow strip along the coast. The Samaria and Judaea hills overlook that strip. Therefore, it is unthinkable that a Palestinian state would be established on those areas. On the other hand, we offered them an autonomy which would permit them to conduct their life, with Israel maintaining their security. Precisely after the war in Lebanon, everyone should learn the lesson and realize that this is the best solution. One must also bear in mind that there is a state for the Palestinians, and that is Jordan, even though under no circumstances do we interfere in the business of whoever heads that country.

Flora Lewis (THE NEW YORK TIMES): Could we gather from your answer that you are inviting the PLO to fight against Husayn, overthrow him and set up a new regime in Jordan?

Sharon: No. We have no intention of intervening in Jordan's internal affairs. If the Palestinians, who are the majority in Jordan, believe King Husayn is the right man in the right place, that is their privilege. But under no circumstances do we intend to conduct negotiations with the PLO, because it wants to liquidate Israel. I only wanted to say that basically Jordan is a Palestinian state and that we would not accept a second Palestinian state in Samaria, Judaea and Gaza.

(Christian Oucrain) (French television): The impression is that the Israeli press tries day in and day out to prove how right the remark attributed to Ben-Gurion is, who expressed sorrow that you are not speaking the truth. Do you have the feeling you could be a scapegoat for Prime Minister Begin, for the government and the conscience that is beleaguering Israel?

Sharon: I will not respond to or comment on gossip. Still, I would advise you to go back and read what Ben-Gurion said. I had the privilege, as a young army officer, to be one of his associates. However, I would not like to address myself to the piece of gossip you mentioned. This is one way to conduct character assassination. As for the second part of your question, I believe in Israel's moral strength and I believe justice will be done.

(Christian Oucrain): Do you think you will enjoy the moral support of Begin and the government?

Sharon: I believe so.

(Alain Duhmel): Last question: Do you know who killed Bashir al-Jumayyil?

Sharon: We do not know who killed him, but to the best of our knowledge it was done in a manner somehow connected to the Syrians; possibly by the Lebanese, or in another way linked to the Syrians. That is what we know today.

IDF DETAINS SUSPECTS IN 'ALAYH BUS AMBUSH

TA041613 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The IDF has detained for interrogation several persons suspected of involvement in yesterday's attack on the bus in the 'Alayh area. At the same time, measures have been adopted to increase alertness and vigilance among the IDF units in the sector in order to prepare for any attempt by terrorist squads to hit IDF soldiers.

AL-WAZZAN RULES OUT SEPARATE PEACE WITH ISRAEL

TA041820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has said that Lebanon will not sign a separate peace treaty with Israel, but will do so in the context of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Speaking to a journalist in Paris, Al-Wazzan said that a peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon now, under conditions of occupation, as he put it, could only harm Lebanon, both internally and externally. As for Lebanon's internal problems, Al-Wazzan said that a fundamental change is needed in Lebanon's political structure to enable coexistence between the various communities.

PHALANGE DISOWNS PHALANGIST'S CONFESSION

TA050837 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Lebanese Phalangists have disowned the interview broadcast on Israel television the night before last of an officer who said he took part in the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps. The man was presented as a Phalangist officer, an aide to security chief (Ali Habayka) who allegedly commanded the operation. But in Beirut the Phalangist command said none of its officers gave such an interview. The statement adds that Phalangists are represented only by statements made by the official spokesman.

PERES CALLS FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON REAGAN PLAN

TA031519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has called for the beginning of peace negotiations on the basis of the Reagan plan. In a speech before heads of Arab local councils in Bet Berl, he said it is possible to negotiate peace on the basis of a compromise of borders following the wide support gained by the Reagan plan in Egypt, Jordan, by personages in Judaea and Samaria and in the Alignment. MK Peres mentioned that when As-Sadat arrived in Jerusalem 5 years ago and spoke of the need to establish a Palestinian state, he was farther [in his views] from Israel than Jordan is today.

The heads of the Arab local councils expressed concern about radicalization in the positions of the government and the Jewish public against the Israeli Arabs following the demonstrations and riots last week. According to them, a radical minority, political personages who concocted things and the brutal behavior of the police and the border police were to blame for the riots.

Further Details

TA031817 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1725 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Bet Berl, 3 Oct (ITIM) -- A call for the opening of negotiations on the basis of the Reagan plan was voiced by Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres in a meeting of the heads of Arab local councils and party activists in the Arab sector held in Bet Berl today.

MK Peres said the Labor Party and the Alignment have always believed in territorial compromise and the Jordanian option, but the prime minister and the Likud leaders claimed that Jordan is not at all prepared for this. "And lo and behold, for the first time King Husayn has declared he recognized Israel de facto and supports the Reagan plan. Egypt too has supported the plan, and this also applies to the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip who have announced, for the first time, that they support this plan," Peres said.

MK Peres mentioned that in the speech by President as-Sadat in the Knesset, more disagreements between Israel and Egypt were reflected than those prevailing between Israel and Husayn today; nevertheless, Begin and his government opted for negotiations with As-Sadat.

"It should be remembered," Peres said, "that the Arabs cannot make peace without the Jews, and the Jews cannot make peace without the Arabs. The alternative facing us is a peace of compromise or a continual war."

Later Peres expressed opposition to Israel's interference in Lebanon's affairs, saying: "The Labor Party had and has clear positions about Israel's security needs. When Israel is attacked it should defend itself, but the State of Israel as a state and the IDF as an army must not intervene to attain political achievements either in Lebanon or Jordan."

Peres also referred to talk of a U.S. desire to replace the Israeli Government. "The United States does not have to, nor is it able to do so. It is only the Israeli people who will choose their leadership. However, the same rule applies to the State of Israel. It must not intervene in the question of who the Lebanese president should be, and the IDF must not be mixed up in this policy. Those who deviated from this rule have paid a price, and they have not achieved any results either," he said.

Dwelling on the demonstrations following the massacre in the refugee camps, Peres said that the demonstrations in Jewish streets were not staged for the Arabs, nor as a political trick, but as a moral duty and a demonstration that we are not indifferent to the massacre of Jews, Muslims or Druze. "I want to hope," Peres said, "that the day will come and demonstrations will also be staged in Arab streets against the killing of Jews, despite the disagreements."

He added that the Israeli Arabs not only have a right to be equal as citizens of the state, but it is also their right to be special [meyuhadim]. Together with loyalty to the state, one should also accept the link of the Israeli Arabs to the Arab people and culture. It is the right of the Israeli Arabs to express their emotional reaction to the massacre in the refugee camps in Lebanon, but violent reactions should be avoided.

Peres also noted that the Labor Party will act to incorporate the Israeli Arabs into the life of Israeli society, in employment and the economy.

PERES ON DOMESTIC SCENE, RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

PM010945 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Labor Party leader Shimon Peres by Jacques Amalric and Francis Cornu in Israel 28 September]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- With the help of [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin's and [Defense Minister] Sharon's difficulties, Mr Shimon Peres has become a very busy man. You can see that from his program just for the evening of Tuesday, 28 September: a political meeting at Labor Party headquarters in Tel Aviv; a statement on Israeli television on the other side of the city; a MAPAM cadres meeting 80 km to the north on the Haifa road; and finally, a dinner. The leader of the Labor Party -- a party which has been undergoing a resurgence over the past few days -- was nonetheless anxious to discuss the Israeli political situation during an interview which he granted to us in his car on the road to Haifa.

[Question] What do you think of Begin's decision to finally accept the creation of a commission of inquiry to shed light on the Sabra and Shatila massacres?

[Answer] It is a real victory for Israeli public opinion over a government which had made two big mistakes. The first was failure to take the initiative in setting up that commission. The second was that it tried to dodge the issue by proposing to set up a commission without real investigative power as a compromise solution. But the government was finally forced to give way.

[Question] Do you think that commission will have support sufficient powers?

[Answer] Yes, the affair is now in the hands of the judges who have full powers to conduct it properly. Of course, we would have preferred the period covered by the inquiry to begin with the Israeli troops' entry into West Beirut. But the commission has plenty of scope to inquire into the background of the affair so as to decide on responsibility.

[Question] Will you continue to call for the government's resignation despite the creation of that commission?

[Answer] Yes, our view has not changed. In our view the government made three mistakes, and they remain. The first was to go as far as Beirut; the second was to allow the Phalangists to enter the Palestinian camps; the third was to supply our people with delayed and conflicting explanations on the massacres.

[Question] Would you agree to the formation of a government of national union to overcome the present crisis?

[Answer] No, not even on a temporary basis because, to achieve anything, a government must first define a policy and then implement it. However, we are in complete disagreement with the Likud on the two major problems facing Israel today: Lebanon and peace with our neighbors. What would be the point of a national union if it were doomed to paralysis?

Unlike the PLO, we reject the idea of a peace which would not take account of the State of Israel. And unlike the Likud, we reject the idea of a peace which would not take account of the Arabs. Those two ideas cannot be put into practice. What we need is a compromise. Now, for the first time in a long time, we, the Labor Party, are politically credible.

[Question] What do you propose for solving the Lebanese problem?

[Answer] Three things: First, the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from both sections of Beirut; second, asking the United States to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces deployed in Lebanon; finally, deploying a multinational force which is not dependent on the United Nations in southern Lebanon in a zone 40 to 50 km wide. It would be a force similar to the one in the Sinai which would guarantee our security.

[Question] What would you do with Major Haddad, whose militia is deployed in that very zone?

[Answer] We would ask that he be integrated into the Lebanese forces on honorable terms. After all, he has fought for his country's independence.

[Question] Let us turn to the problem of peace with the Arabs....

[Answer] We think the best way to solve the Palestinian problem is to do it peacefully without postponing that solution. The chances of what we call the Jordanian option have never been better than they now are, notably thanks to the Reagan plan whose philosophy is close to our program even if we do not approve of all of its points. I would say that we approve of 70 percent of the Reagan plan. Moreover, do not forget that prominent people like the Bethlehem and Gaza mayors reacted positively to Washington's proposals. Of course, we do not interpret that Jordanian option in exactly the same way. I do not want to create illusions.

[Question] Did you help draft the Reagan plan during your recent visit to Washington?

[Answer] I would like to be able to tell you that I did, but, you know, we did not wait for the Reagan plan. Our program was drawn up much earlier and, moreover, there is nothing in it which we want to change now.

[Question] What is your reaction to King Husayn's recent statements on a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation?

[Answer] King Husayn has just told the weekly DER SPIEGEL that Jordanians and Plestinians are inseparable. Of course the idea of a confederation is not ours. But, for the first time, King Husayn has spoken of unity between Jordanians and Palestinians. He also said that he had recognized Israel for a long time and that he wants peace. We are not 100 percent in agreement with him, but we are no longer in total disagreement.

We have reached the point of spelling out starting positions before negotiations. The gap was much wider at the beginning of the negotiations with the Egyptians. I have not had any direct or indirect contact with King Husayn for 2 years, but I have high hopes. The king is not [PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir] 'Arafat. Husayn has support from Egypt, prominent figures in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank, Saudi Arabia to a lesser degree and, perhaps, other countries. 'Arafat, however, was abandoned by all the Arabs when he was besieged in Beirut.

[Question] But what would happen to the Israeli settlements on the West Bank under your plan?

[Answer] There is no question of signing a document which would on principle ban Jews from residing in certain territories. That is inconceivable and has never been done. But some settlements might find themselves under non-Israeli sovereignty. The inhabitants of those settlements would then have the choice of staying or leaving. It is not impossible that they might deem it preferable to leave.

[Question] What should be done with the Palestinian mayors in the occupied territories who have been dismissed?

[Answer] They were properly elected in 1976 when I was defense minister. They should only have been dismissed if it had been proved that they were guilty of terrorist activities or complicity in such activities.

[Question] Would you reinstate them?

[Answer] First it would be necessary to inquire into whether or not they are guilty of terrorist activities.

[Question] Can you imagine a scenario of political events which you think will take place in Israel in the next 3 months?

[Answer] I prefer not to make predictions. The important thing for the Labor Party is to pursue the debate, mobilize as much support as possible and make our positions known. Nonetheless there are three things for which I hope: first, a change of government; second, negotiations with Jordan; finally, elections which would approve or reject the agreements reached with Amman. The Labor Party is now more united than it has ever been because it has an all-embracing outlook. The Jordanian option is credible. As regards Lebanon, it is clear we were right from the start to oppose the move toward Beirut. We are, therefore, facing new prospects and our divisions are behind us.

[Question] Might you possibly move close to the religious parties to form a government pending new elections?

[Answer] Parliament must be viewed from the political and not the "physical" viewpoint. At present the majority-minority ratio is 62-58. But several groups in the coalition formed around the Likud do not share Begin's foreign policy ideas: the National Religious Party, TAMI and Union of Israel.

[Question] Do you spport the ban on El Al flights on the Sabbath -- a ban demanded by the religious parties?

[Answer] I think that the status quo should prevail; in other words that flights should not be banned. But, in my opinion, that is not the most important question on the agenda.

[Question] How do you explain the long eclipse which the Labor Party has just suffered and Begin's lasting success with the public?

[Answer] That will have to be left to the historians. I am not interested in such an examination of the past. However, let us say that Begin benefited greatly from the peace with Egypt and the populist economic policy he followed.

[Question] Do you think there is opposition between Ashkenazic and Sephardic Jews within the Israeli population?

[Answer] I do not accept that idea. If it were accepted, what explanation could there be for the fact that it was two Sephardic ministers who most strongly opposed Begin and Sharon in the Palestinian camps affair? I am referring to [Construction and Housing Minister] Levi and [Labor and Social Welfare Minister] Uzan. No, by our demonstration last Saturday we showed that there was still a real moral conscience in Israel. The 400,000 people who demonstrated did not do so for material demands but for moral reasons. This is very important, and we must not allow that movement to wane again.

IDF OFFICERS PETITIONING FOR SHARON TO RESIGN

TA041248 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by Eytan Haber, Yosi Bar, Yisra'el Tomer and Shlomit Tene]

[Excerpt] IDF officers from the rank of captain and up are organizing a petition calling for the resignation of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon because of the "credibility crisis" which was created between Sharon and the top of the IDF.

According to the organizers of the petition, some 260 signatures have already been collected from officers in active and in reserve service, including signatures of senior officers. The petition will be presented to Sharon tomorrow.

BEGIN TO DECIDE ON ACCESS TO CABINET MINUTES

TA050552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin will soon decide who is to be allowed to read the minutes of the Cabinet sessions. Our political correspondent has learned that the question was raised in preparation for the discussions of the commission of inquiry on the massacre in Beirut. A few personalities, among them some IDF officers, went to the government secretary and asked for transcripts of what they had said in the Cabinet sessions in order to present them as proof to the inquiry commission. It is accepted practice for ministers to be allowed to read the minutes and also to proofread their speeches, but those who are not ministers are now claiming that it is inconceivable that only ministers will be allowed to read the minutes before their appearance in the commission. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor has taken the problem to the prime minister, and Mr Begin will soon reach his decision.

NRP, TAMI DISCUSS TOPPLING OF GOVERNMENT

TA050806 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by party affairs correspondent Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] The leaders of the National Religious Party's [NRP] young faction, Minister Zvulun Hammer and Deputy Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, discussed with [TAMI leader] MK Aharon Abu-Hatzera the possibility of toppling the Likud government and the establishment of an alternative one headed by the Alignment. The three held their talks in secret in Jerusalem about 2 weeks ago at the peak of the crisis over the establishment of a state commission of inquiry.

Yesterday MK Ben-Me'ir denied the allegations that such contacts had been held and said that he knows nothing about it and held no such contacts, either directly or indirectly.

This HA'ARETZ correspondent has learned that Messrs Hammer and Ben-Me'ir conferred with MK Abu-Hatzera the day the Knesset sat to discuss, in a special session, Shinuy's demand for the establishment of a state commission of inquiry. Messrs Hammer and Ben-Me'ir learned that they share views with the TAMI leaders in their desire to establish such a commission. Messrs Ben-Me'ir and Abu-Hatzera, who in the past used to be allies within the NRP, held a meeting to devise a course of action to ensure the establishment of a commission and to decide what they could do if Prime Minister Menahem Begin refused to comply with the demand.

During that conversation, MK Abu-Hatzera disclosed that TAMI is ready to withdraw from the government, but at the same time he made it clear that his movement would not agree to overthrowing the Likud in order to set up a government headed by the Alignment with the help of RAKAH. (If TAMI withdraws from the coalition, and assuming that MK's Yitzhaq Berman and Dror Zeigerman also leave the coalition, the latter will be left with only 59 Knesset members whereas with the help of RAKAH, the Alignment could set up a 61-Knesset seat government.

It was made clear at that meeting that the leaders of the young faction were not opposed to such a move, but preferred at this stage to exert pressure on the prime minister with the aim of making him agree to establish a commission of inquiry. Following that talk, Minister Hammer told the prime minister that he would only resign from the government if the demand to set up such a commission was turned down.

It has further been learned that the leaders of the NRP's young faction agreed to continue to maintain contacts with the TAMI leaders, and particularly with MK Abu-Hatzera with the objective of coordinating their moves in the near future.

Deputy Minister Dr Ben-Me'ir strongly denied having held any contacts whatever, saying that he never conducted such talks in a roundabout or hinted fashion. He said that to the best of his knowledge no such talks had been held between Ministers Hammer and Dr Yosef Burg either, but he added that he could not be responsible for the contacts held by other NRP activists. Still, he expressed his conviction that no such contacts were indeed held.

Hammer Denies Report

TA050613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Minister Zevulun Hammer said this morning that the NRP has no plan to establish a different government these days. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that even at the height of the crisis over the commission of inquiry, when he was thinking of resigning from the government together with Deputy Minister Yehuda Ben Me'ir, they announced that they would continue to support the government even without taking part in it. The education minister denied completely a report published today that he, together with MK Ben-Me'ir and MK Abu-Hatzera, discussed the possibility of bringing about the fall of this government and establishing a different government.

MOST ISRAELIS THINK PLO NOW POLITICALLY STRONGER

TA041033 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Oct 82 p 3

[Pori poll]

[Text] The PLO's political power and influence did not weaken but got stronger as a result of the war. This is the opinion of most Israelis as expressed in a national public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at HA'ARETZ's request.

About 32.3 percent of those asked were of the opinion that the PLO's political power and influence got stronger after the war in Lebanon and 37.5 percent were of the opinion that the PLO's political power and influence remained unchanged.

Only 21.1 percent were of the opinion that the PLO weakened as a political power as a result of the war.

The remaining 9.1 percent did not have an opinion either way.

Those from higher socioeconomic levels were more inclined to think that the PLO's political power got stronger or stayed the same.

The poll was conducted among a representative sample of 1,200 people.

AN-NAJAH UNIVERSITY DEPUTY RECTOR EXPELLED

TA040941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria military government has informed the deputy rector of An-Najah University, Dr ('Abd ar-Rahman Shahin), that he must leave Nabulus tomorrow because his laissez passer has not been extended. (Dr Shahin) is a foreign national and he refused to sign the commitment not to aid the PLO. Rector (Dr Munsir Salah), too, is expected to leave Nabulus for the same reason. So far 13 lecturers have been forced to leave the university and 15 are about to receive a similar directive.

On another issue, the civilian administration will today grant a permit to a group of Arab physicians to establish in Ramallah the central Judaea and Samaria hospital. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the civilian administration has looked into the funding sources and found out that the money will not come out of the joint Jordanian-PLO committee coffers, but rather directly from Arab governments.

IDF DIGGING SECURITY CANAL ALONG EGYPTIAN BORDER

TA031225 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] IDF heavy engineering vehicles began digging a deep canal along the Israeli-Egyptian border at the end of last week to prevent the free passage of vehicles from both sides of the border.

Security elements decided to dig the canal following many incidents of infiltrations by car from Egypt into Israel and the smuggling of stolen cars from Israeli territory into Egypt.

After the Sinai was handed over to Egypt, a security fence was placed only along several dozen kilometers, from the Rafah seashore down to the area of the Pithat Shalom settlements. However, there are no obstacles along the border on the way to Elat and infiltrators cross the border every night undisturbed.

Recently, there have been many incidents of infiltration in order to steal agricultural equipment from the settlements close to the border. Also, in the last few months mines were planted on several dirt roads near Beersheva. Two cars ran over mines and exploded, while another mine which was planted at the entrance to a school was discovered and dismantled.

Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, who visited the Pithat Shalom settlements last week, said the Israeli Government had appealed to the Egyptian Government to see to it that the infiltrations from its territory cease. "That will be a black day for Israel if we have to sit down and decide to build entrenchments and fences along the border with Egypt," Tzipori said. Still, it seems that the "black day" was already in the offing since the digging of the canal began at the end of the week. It is hoped that the canal will bar the passage of unidentified vehicles from Egypt to Israel.

ALGERIA

RWANDAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 4 OCTOBER

LD041106 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers, 4/10/82 (APS) -- Major General Habyarimana Juvenal Rwanda president and founder of the Revolutionary Movement for the Development arrived yesterday afternoon here for a four day official visit.

President Chadli Bendjedid, F.L.N. secretary general greeted the Rwandan president who was welcomed by 21 gun salutes.

In a brief statement at the airport Major General Habyarimana said "I am very happy to visit Algeria for the first time, and I thank President Chadli for giving me this opportunity." He presented his thanks to the Algerian people for the warm welcome.

As for official talks, they will be centered he said on bilateral relations. And the purpose of my visit is to further these good relations in the framework of a cooperation mutually beneficial.

The two presidents will examine also African questions and the (?most) hot points of the international events.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ON AFRICAN, MIDEAST ISSUES

LD041954 Tripoli JANA in English 1619 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 17, October 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The press delegation accompanying President Saye Zerbo of Upper Volta has held an interview with the revolution's leader, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, on a number of African, Arab and international affairs.

Answering a question on President Zerbo's visit to Jamahiriyah, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said, "Meetings between Upper Volta and Libya, similarly to those with all African brothers, are always important. Considering what currently faces the OAU, it was imperative to meet President Zerbo in order to overcome this impasse. We benefited from the exchange of views.... I believe that we have found the solution, which will be put forward to the African presidents in the next few days".

Concerning Libyan-Chadian relations, the leader said, "Regretably, no government has yet been stabilized in Chad so as we lay the basis for dealing with it. [as received] for a year ago we thought that Goukouni's regime became stable but it collapsed and a few months ago we thought Habre's regime became stable but the civil war erupted anew.... Until now fierce battles are raging in Ounianga Province, eastern Chad...and we hear that there are preparations for other battles. We fear that peace will totally collapse in Chad. We regret that Goukouni's regime collapsed after it became stable...and we now witness the beginning of the collapse of Habre's regime after we thought that it became stable. In any case, our stand is neutral towards this conflict".

On a question concerning Libya's participation in the Kinshasa Africa-French conference, the leader said, "From outset, we are against the idea of grouping the French speaking countries, because such a grouping is a traditional continuation of French colonialism and a continuation of French hegemony over the French speaking African countries.... We strongly oppose it and regard it as a continuation of colonial hegemony, and it is contrary to Libya's dignity and independence to attend this meeting or to have any relations with it.

In his answer to a question on the Fes summit results, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said "It is crystal clear to the whole world now, that the Arab countries' security contradicts with the Israeli existence and precisely with Israel as an armed force. Without the disarming of Israel, we cannot talk about peace in the region, and despite the Arab recognition of Israel, the latter refused to recognise the Arabs".

Answering a question on the savage Zionist invasion of Lebanon, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said, "The Israelis are now working towards the transformation of Lebanon into another Israeli colony after Palestine".

On the relations between the Jamahiriyah and USA, the leader said, "We are a neutral country and play a leading role in the Non-aligned Movement. We would like to have equal relations with the big powers, but unfortunately, America wants us to be her slaves and not friends. She only has either slaves or enemies, and we refuse to be her slaves and therefore she classifies us as an enemy. This is the American decision".

Finally, one of the journalists asked the leader saying, "In spite of our short stay in your country, we were enchanted by your country. What are the secrets behind such great achievements?" Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi answered him saying, "It is the revolution".

JALLUD RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ETHIOPIA, PDRY

LD041016 Tripoli JANA in English 0928 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Tripola, Dhulhijja 17, October 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud last night arrived here after concluding his visits to Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen.

In Addis Ababa, Staff Major Jallud attended the six-membered liaison committee set up by the great African summit held in Jamahiriyah last August. He also handed important letters from the revolution's leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, President Mengistu Haile Mariam of socialist Ethiopia, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

In Aden, Staff Major Jallud held talks with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president and prime minister of Democratic Yemen. They discussed measures to be taken to confront the Zionist scheme, which is threatening the Arab nation's security and existence.

MAURITANIA

MINISTER LEAVES FOR KINSHASA, NEW YORK

AB041746 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Maj Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Nouakchott last night for Kinshasa, where he will attend the ministerial meeting and the summit meeting of heads of state of France and Africa. The minister, who will represent the head of state at the forthcoming summit in the Zairian capital, will later go to New York to address the 39th UN General Assembly. He will explain our country's position on current issues. Meanwhile, the minister is expected to meet the chairman of the 39th General Assembly.

CUBAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AB041753 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, this morning received in audience Manuel Torres, Cuban deputy minister for external trade, who arrived in Nouakchott last night.

The meeting, which was attended by the minister of industry and commerce, Lt Col Diop Moustapha, was centered on the prospects for bilateral cooperation and on current issues. The working visit will contribute to strengthening our bilateral relations, as the Cuban deputy minister told newsmen last night upon arrival at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Torres in Spanish fading into French translation] We are very glad to be in Mauritania, a very hospitable country with valiant people struggling for their development. We have a special bond of friendship with the people of Mauritania. We are two peoples fighting the same enemy and waging the same war to free our country and mankind and to restore peace. My mission here is aimed at strengthening these friendly ties and signing a bilateral cooperation agreement. This is why we appreciate Mauritania. We are happy to be here.

[Question] Mr Minister, we know that cooperation between Mauritania and Cuba is just starting. Are there plans to boost it significantly?

[Answer] That will depend on the outcome of my talks here. [end recording]

It is against this optimistic background that the delegations of Cuba and Mauritania held their first working session this morning. The Mauritanian delegation is led by minister of industry and trade, Diop Moustapha, who on this occasion stressed the identical views of the two countries:

What brings us closer is mostly the unwavering determination of our two heads of state, Presidents Fidel Castro and Khouna Ould Haydala, to lead their peoples and countries to progress and happiness, to take a neutral stand in the face of the world's division in two blocs and to maintain our independence based on clearsightedness, wisdom and firmness. We are also linked by our struggle for just causes and our rejection of injustice, inequality and atrocity. The minister went on to say: We are moved by the same feeling in our struggle against underdevelopment, ignorance, hunger and diseases. We both believe in the need for the establishment of a new international economic order whereby both the rich and the poor countries will enjoy happiness, prosperity and tranquillity. This similarity of views is coupled with our particular friendship and mutual respect. Such a sound background is fertile enough to establish and to maintain fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation. In conclusion, the minister of industry and trade said: We are ready to explore with you the avenues for materializing this common goal and maintaining solid and lasting friendship.

In reply, the Cuban deputy minister of external trade stressed the desire of his government to develop relations of cooperation and brotherhood with Mauritania. He also stressed the membership of our two countries in the Nonaligned Movement and our common struggle for the respect for human rights. We must work together to strengthen the cooperation between our two countries and the solidarity between our two peoples, he said in conclusion.

MOROCCO

OFFICIAL, SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSS MIDEAST

LD020602 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Abdelhaz Tazi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received the Soviet ambassador in Rabat. Talks between them dealt with bilateral relations and the possibilities of developing them. The Soviet ambassador briefed the secretary of state for foreign affairs on his country's stand concerning the agreement reached between several countries about the utilization of the sea bed. It also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and President Brezhnev's proposals concerning this conflict, as well as the Arab peace plan formulated by the Fes summit.

ETHIOPIA

OFFICIAL BRIEFS CUBAN DELEGATION 4 OCTOBER

EA042106 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade (Jose Herisev), member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and head of the Transport, Communications and Construction Department, and his delegation, today were briefed on the activities of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign Central Planning Supreme Council. [as heard] The briefing was made by Comrade Hadis Tedla, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Economic Campaign Central Planning Supreme Council and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Executive Committee. He discussed current development projects aimed at transforming the country's economy and the people's cultural and social life.

Briefing the Cuban comrades, Comrade Hali Yimanu, first senior minister, said many Cubans are engaged in construction, health, farming, industrial and other development activities in keeping with the friendly relations between socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Cuba.

Replying to Comrade Hailu, Comrade (Herisev) said the friendly relations between the two friendly countries have firm foundations and expressed his strong conviction that Ethiopian-Cuban relations will develop further.

Those present during the briefing session included senior government officials, Cuban Ambassador to Ethiopia Comrade Buenaventure Reyes Acosta and members of the Cuban delegation.

Cooperation Discussed

EA041610 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Berhanu Baye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Executive Committee, held talks this morning with Comrade (Jose Herisev), member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and chief of the country's Transport, Communications and Construction Affairs Department. During the talks at the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia offices, ideas were exchanged on relations and cooperation between Ethiopia and the Republic of Cuba.

KENYA

13 MORE STUDENTS FACE SEDITION CHARGES

EA031812 Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Njorage wa Karuri article]

[Text] Thirteen more students from the Nairobi University appeared in a Nairobi court yesterday charged with sedition.

Uniformed policemen cleared the court corridors just before they were brought and taken out of the court.

They appeared before Chief Magistrate Abdul Rauf who ordered they be remanded in custody until October 16, after Senior State Counsel Harwood said the prosecution had received consent to prosecute 10 of them.

The students were charged that on August 1, while in Nairobi they took part in a demonstration, the purpose of which was to excite disaffection against the Government of Kenya. They all denied the charge.

The other three were advised not to plead because consent to prosecute them had not been granted by the attorney-general's chamber.

Those who have pleaded guilty are, Ngotho Kasoki, Methusela Masei Mute, Maina Njoroge Mundie, David Thumbi Gichuni, Wilson Wahinya, Jeff Anthony Mwango, Caleb Isadia Ijeji, Francis Ongele Opala, Eliab Seroney Same and Jaspar Mukaya Ongaya.

Those required not to plead are Harison Herman Odngo, Victor Ochieng Onyango and Stephen Nyamwaro.

The number of students who have appeared before Mr Rauf charged with sedition and have been remanded are so far 52.

The Chairman of Students Organisation of Nairobi University (SONU) Titus Adungosi was last month jailed for 10 years after admitting a sedition charge before Mr Rauf.

All the 13 students wre led to the court cells handcuffed as their relatives, parents and friends waved at them while others shed tears. Some of the students were seen greeting people by raising their hands.

FORMER AIRMEN RECEIVE JAIL SENTENCES 4 OCTOBER

EA042024 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A total of eight servicemen of the defunct Kenya Air Force were today sentenced to jail terms ranging between 12 years [all numbers as heard] for their participation in 1 August disturbances.

The court-martial sitting at Langata in Nairobi sentenced Senior Sgt George Mikimei Njehu to 20 years; Cpl Stanley Njogu Nguruiya to 18 years; Cpl Gilbert Wafula Chedukuyi and Sgt Bernard Opondo to 16 years each; Senior Sgt James Francis Githu Kuria and Senior Sgt George Mutiso Muoki were jailed for 12 years each; Senior Sgt Edward Gichuru Ngechu was jailed for 18 years.

OGINGA ODINGA REPORTEDLY RESTRICTED TO KISUMU

AB050910 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 5 (AFP) -- The Kenyan Government has banned former Vice President and opposition leader Oginga Odinga from travelling outside the lakeside town of Kisumu, 162 miles (260 kms) northwest of here.

Mr Odinga told the DAILY NATION newspaper yesterday that when he attempted to break the restriction last week by coming to Nairobi he was flown back in a police aircraft, allegedly on orders from the office of President Daniel arap Moi.

Mr Odinga, who belongs to the Luo tribe, Kenya's second largest after the Kikuyus, was expelled from Kenya's sole political party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU) in May after he hinted while on a visit to Britain that he intended to form a socialist party here. His passport was subsequently impounded by the government in July.

The latest restriction on his movements came soon after press reports that Mr Odinga had fled to neighbouring Uganda for fear of arrest after the abortive coup on August 1, but he later dismissed the reports.

Mr Odinga, who has business concerns in Kisumu, went there to protest to the provincial administration about the restriction. But while there he received another letter from the chief of Kisumu ordering him not to leave the town without permission. But on Monday last week Mr Odinga left for Nairobi on a night train. While in the capital, he said, he received a letter from Justice Ole Tipis, a minister in the office of the president, instructing him to return to Kisumu and not to leave the town without written authority. On receiving the letter, he said, he was put on a police place and flown to Kisumu. He added that he was still studying the implication of the restriction before he could make a comment on it.

Mr Odinga's son, Paula Odinga, has been charged with treason and faces the death penalty for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government. He is due to make another appearance in court here tomorrow.

SEYCHELLES

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS AT PARTY CONGRESS

AB020621 Paris AFP in English 0424 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, Oct. 2 (AFP) -- Seychelles Agriculture Minister Matthew Servina announced his resignation at the end of the ruling People's Progressive Front Party congress here Friday. Resigning also as the front's deputy secretary-general, Mr Servina, 35, said he was going abroad for a three-year study course.

The party congress, which repeated President Albert Rene's call for the removal of all foreign military bases and military forces from the Indian Ocean region, also tightened up local party organization.

Branch executives will now be appointed by the party's central executive instead of being elected at a local level, in a bid to prevent "infiltration and destabilisation of the revolution at a time when the nation is facing increasing political, economic and security challenges," the congress decided.

Last November, a group of some 40 white South African mercenaries disguised a tourists failed in a violent attempt to stage a coup against Mr Rene.

SOMALIA

SAMANTAR DISCUSSES HORN WITH ITALIAN DELEGATION

EA291130 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar, first vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], who is also minister for defense, last night received at his residence the Italian delegation led by His Excellency Roberto Palleschi.

The two talked about the friendly relations and cooperation between Somalia and Italy and about the situation in the Horn of Africa. The Somali vice president and the Italian deputy foreign minister also discussed the need to strengthen economic, educational, technical and cultural exchange projects, all of which play a vital role in advancing the interests of the two countries.

Turning to the precarious situation in the Horn of Africa, Challe Samantar said this is a result of interference in the are a by big powers who want to advance their neocolonialist strategies. Challe Samantar pointed out that the aggression by Abyssinia and her allies against the SDR has the aim of making the prospects of finding a just solution to the problem in the Horn of Africa even more difficult.

The vice president added that Somalia has on previous occasions stated and now reiterates that it has no interest in acquiring Abyssinian territory but acknowledges the just struggles by the people of western Somalia and others for the attainment of the right to self-determination.

Challe Mohamed Ali Samantar said the SDR is ready to participate in any moves aimed at finding a just solution to the problems in the Horn of Africa.

His Excellency Palleschi, Italian deputy foreign minister, said his government will continue to assist the SDR, adding that his visit will foster and deepen the relations of cooperation between Somalia and Italy.

Present on the occasion were Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, minister of national planning, Signor Giorgio Stea, Italian ambassador in Mogadishu, and other officials.

'Unprecedented' Aid Pact

AU291558 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) - Mogadishu, September 29 -- Italy has committted itself to a program of aid for Somalia's economic development which diplomatic sources described here today as unprecedented in the history of the Italian contribution to Third World countries, it was learned here today.

The aid amounts to about a hundred million dollars a year for 1981-83 and is filled out with political and defense backing designed to guarantee Somalia's territorial integrity, authoritative sources said.

The agreement was worked out during two days of talks here between Italian Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi, Somali planning minister, Gen. Suleiman, and first vice-president, Gen. Samantar, armed forces chief and the number-two man in this East African state.

According to the sources the Somali Government has voiced satisfaction at the Italian offer and asked Rome to "perservere" in moves with Italy's allies in Africa and the world to help Somalia "emerge from its isolation" and guarantee its frontiers.

The sources added that a possible Italian role in seeking a negotiated solution to the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia could be brought up when the Italo-Ethiopian joint commission for cooperation and development meets in Addis Ababa in the coming months.

Both countries say they are ready to start talks with Somalia saying, for the first time, that it will lay down "no prior conditions". To date, it required the recognition of certain rights as a condition for talks with Addis Ababa.

The Ethiopians told Palleschi that they too were ready to sit down at the conference table when he visited Addis Ababa recently, saying that a "meeting is possible, even if difficult".

On the major points of attrition between the two countries, Somalia has declared that it has no territorial demands and is ready to negotiate the definition of the frontier line. "But there must be no confusion between fixing a formal demarcation line and the right to self-determination of the peoples living beyond the frontier in western Somalia and Eritrea," one source explained.

Speaking with the Italian delegation, the Somali Government voiced its deep concern over the emergency situation on the country's frontiers.

In reply, Italy, as Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo has already told his Ethiopian counterpart, said it is prepared to supply "defense factors" to Somalia within the context [word indistinct] the "special relationship" with Mogadishu.

Sources in the Italian delegation refused to quantify the extent of this defense commitment. (?They) would only describe it in generic terms as a "necessary contribution to obtain a defensive, and not strategic, balance between the two sides."

DEFENSE COMMITTEE URGED TO INCREASE EFFORTS

EA042034 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The chairman of the Organization and Mobilization Committee for National Defense, who is also minister of industry, Challe Maj Gen Abdalla Mohamed Fadil, this morning met the members of the committee in his office.

The meeting thoroughly reviewed the general progress of the mobilization campaign in which the Somali nation is engaged to defend its sovereignty, independence and national existence, which for some time has been subject to provocative attacks by Abyssinian black colonialism and its allies.

Addressing the meeting, Challe Maj Gen Adballa Mohamed Fadil spoke on the need for increased efforts by the committee, pointing out that it has been charged with the responsibility for sensitive issues that require alertness, increased effort and dedication. The chairman also spoke on the policy needed to implement the various functions of the committee, adding that the Somali people actively and patriotically are taking part in defending the motherland. Challe Maj Gen Abdallah Mohamed Fadil urged committee members to redouble their efforts in carrying out their responsibilities.

The chairman of the Mobilization and Organization Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, Challe Col 'Abd al-Qadir Haji Mohamed, earlier briefed the meeting on the progress in the regions and districts of mobilization activities for national defense.

MORE CUBAN FORCES REPORTED IN 'ABYSSINIA'

EA031818 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Cuba reportedly has increased its forces in Abyssinia and they are being used to prepare a new offensive against Somalia with their Abyssinian allies in an attempt to support the strategic expansionist policies of Russia.

The report, published by the Kuwaiti paper (AL-MUJTAMA), says 3,000 Cuban troops have come through the Suez Canal on a Russian vessel bound for Abyssinia. Transport planes also have brought many Cuban soldiers to Abyssinia.

Reliable information from international news agencies says that since the Abyssinians began their unprovoked aggression against Somalia, Cuban and Russian soldiers have taken an active part in attacks on Somali Democratic Republic territory.

The newspaper also says that Cuban troops have been leading air attacks and that there are between 18,000 and 20,000 Cuban soldiers in Abyssinia.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI TO ANNOUNCE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE 8 OCT

AB040919 Paris AFP in French 1625 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The formation of a new Chadian governmental team opposed to the regime of Hissein Habre, now in power in Ndjamena, will be made public on 8 October, it was learned from Goukouni Oueddei's entourage in Algiers on Sunday.

The composition of this new team, the same source states, could be announced at the end of a meeting to be held probably in Tripoli, which will group the faction leaders around Goukouni Oueddei, former head of the "Transitional National Union Government."

This new governmental coalition, whose formation was announced on Saturday at the end of a secret meeting of representatives of the major Chadian factions hostile to Hissein Habre, will be led by Goukouni, with Col Abdel Kader Kamougue Wadal, former leader of the Chadian Armed Forces, likely to be second in command.

Observers point out that the date of 8 October, chosen for the announcement of the composition of a new Chadian government-in-exile, coincides with the opening of the next French-African summit in Kinshasa (Zaire), in which Hissein Habre should participate.

CONGO

SASSOU-NGUESSO RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AB041336 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 4 Oct (AFP) -- The French ambassador to the Congo, Dutheil de la Rochere, was received in audience on Monday by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The audience was part of preliminary consultations for President Francois Mitterrand's forthcoming visit to the Congo.

Relations between France and the Congo are excellent, the French diplomat said after the audience. He said he believes President Mitterrand's visit will improve and further strengthen this cooperation.

Members of the mission charged with drawing up the schedule will soon arrive in Brazzaville for a meeting. This was decided at the joint French-Congolese commission meeting held recently in Brazzaville.

GAMBIA

63 HELD SINCE JULY COUP ATTEMPT RELEASED

AB041814 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Banjul, Oct. 4 (AFP) -- Gambian authorities said today they had freed without trial 63 people who had been held after the abortive coup d'etat of July 30 last year.

They include Apai Sonko, a member of the short-lived Supreme Revolutionary Council which organized the coup, who gave evidence for the prosecution during the subsequent trials.

Out of 1084 people arrested 800 have now been freed. Of those tried so far 111 were found gulity -- of whom 35 were sentenced to death -- and 16 were acquitted.

A further 60 are currently standing trial while 97 are still waiting to know whether they will be put on trial or released.

Out of some 20 foreign lawyers brought in to aid the Gambian authorities from Britain, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria only two judges and two prosecutors are still working on the cases.

GHANA

SOUTH KOREA UNDERTAKES LARGE-SCALE FARM PROJECT

AB041905 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Ghana and South Korea are to undertake a large-scale farming project at Ablekuma, a village about 5 miles off the Accra-Winnebah road. The project, to be known as the Ghana-Korea (?Simons) Farm Ltd, is the outcome of discussions held with the South Koreans when the secretary for rural development and cooperatives, Kwaku Ankomah, visited the country recently. The land area of 1,600 acres has already been acquired and two South Korean agricultural experts are in the country to finalize the arrangements for the start of the project.

Mr Kwaku Ankomah today took the Koreans to inspect the land and assess its potential for farming. The two experts, Dr (Oi) and Dr Shieng, were accompanied by the South Korean ambassador to Ghana, Brigadier Hwang, and the chairman of the company, Mr Kim, who is also the chairman of (?Asco) Fisheries and president of the South Korean Residents Association in Ghana.

In a brief interview with newsmen, the secretary for rural development and cooperatives, Kwaku Ankomah, said the land has been leased to the South Koreans for 40 years, renewable after the period. He said the Ghana Government is not going to pay anything toward the development of the project since the South Koreans have agreed to provide the infrastructure and other input as well as financing.

Initially the company will develop 600 acres as an experimental farm for the people of Ablekuma with the rest being used by the South Koreans for the cultivation of [words indistinct]. Mr Kwaku Ankomah said since the project falls into the overall rural development plan of the Provisional National Defense Council, the villages will benefit from water and electricity as well as the job opportunity to be offered by the project.

GUINEA-BISSAU

VIEIRA SAYS NATION READY TO WELCOME PLO

AB041501 Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Guinea-Bissau is ready to welcome the heroic Palestinian fighters, the PLO, Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, stated at the solemn ceremony marking the 58th birthday of our late leader Amilcar Cabral on 12 September.

The ceremony took place in the Congress Hall III in Bissau in the presence of leaders of the party and the state, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country and representatives of youth organizations of friendly countries.

In his speech, Comrade Nino Vieira reaffirmed our total solidarity with the struggle of the people of Palestine, Lebanon, Western Sahara, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique and Angola.

On the international situation, Comrade President Nino Vieira reaffirmed our unconditional solidarity with the struggle of the people of Palestine, the SDAR, Namibia, South Africa, East Timor and with the people of Angola and Mozambique against the constant acts of aggression committed by the racist Pretoria regime. Referring to the PLO's struggle, Comrade Nino Vieira said our country is prepared to welcome the heroic Palestinian fighters despite economic difficulties.

PRESIDENT VIEIRA RATIFIES PANA DOCUMENT

AB041557 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Dakar, 4 Oct (AFP) -- President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau has ratified the convention of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), according to a communique issued on Monday by the agency, which has its headquarters in Dakar.

The instruments of ratification were handed over by Alexandre Nunes Correia, Guinea-Bissau's ambassador in Dakar, to Cheikh Ousmane Diallo, director of PANA.

Guinea-Bissau is the 16th African state to sign the PANA convention. The states which have done so now number 21.

The main aim of PANA, which is a specialized body of the OAU, is to coordinate activities concerning the exchange of information among African news agencies. It should become operational around the end of the year.

NIGERIA

NPN CHAIRMAN NOTES PPA ELECTION MANEUVERS

AB011105 Lagos NAN in English 1040 GMT 1 Oct 82

[By John S. Elaigu]

[Text] Kaduna, 1 Oct (NAN) -- The national chairman of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria], Chief A.M.A. Akinloye, said in Kaduna yesterday that what the Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA) was doing "was similar to what it did" during the 1979 general (?elections).

Chief Akinloye said in an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the NPN would still win the Presidency in the 1983 elections irrespective of any electoral cooperation by the progressive parties.

He said that "all negotiations within the PPA now is to adopt the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, as a common presidential candidate." Chief Akinloye pointed out that if Chief Awolowo was adopted as "PPA candidate," the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] leader, Chief Namdi Azikiwe, would be faced with serious crisis within his party and the "great Ibo people."

According to Chief Akinloye, the NPP leader had to explain if the NPP had no qualified candidate of its own and convince "the Ibo people that they have no other alternative but to vote for Chief Awolowo."

Chief Akinloye said that the recent rumpus by members of the zone [words indistinct] affect his chances of retaining the chairmanship of the party at (?its convention) next month.

Chief Akinloye (?described it) as "a storm in a teacup," said that if members of other zones accused the party of not receiving patronage, he would have released their names similarly.

Chief Akinloye was in Kaduna on his way to Abuja to celebrate the nation's 22nd independence anniversary.

SENEGAL

CANADIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAKAR ON 4-DAY VISIT

AB031236 Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Charles Lapointe, Canadian minister of state for external relations, began a 4-day visit to Senegal on Sunday. During the visit, bilateral cooperation will be discussed.

This visit will be marked by the signing of a 5 billion CFA franc agreement between Petro-Canada and the Senegalese Petroleum Company for oil prospecting in Senegal.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBC NAMES FOUR NEW SECRETARIES OF STATE

AB050728 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Col Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and head of state, yesterday signed an important decree. Here is the decree read by Captain Kambo:

[Begin recording] Decree No 82-386 Pres-CMRPN relating to the appointment of secretaries of state: The CMRPN chairman and head of state decrees:

Article 1 -- The following persons have been appointed secretaries of state:

Secretary of state at the Presidency in charge of arts and culture	Jean-Pierre (Dingane Daougou)
Secretary of state in the Ministry of Rural Development in charge of water resources	Dieu-Donne (Nikema)
Secretary of state in the Ministry of Economy and Finance in charge of the budget	Dicko Arouna Moussa
Secretary of state in the Ministry of Equipment in charge of communications	Andre Yameogo

Article 2 -- This decree will be published in the official gazette of the republic.

[Issued] In Ouagadougou on 4 October 1982

[Signed] Col Saye Zerbo [end recording]

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL TERMS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION 'SERIOUS'

AB030933 Paris AFP in French 1408 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The agricultural situation in Angola "is particularly serious" and "the food situation is alarming." This was stated in Luanda on Saturday by Pitra "Petroff," new Central Committee secretary in charge of production.

In an interview with AFP, "Petroff," who is charged with implementing the party's guidelines for industry, agriculture and fishing, said it is necessary "to correct errors, to reorganize state structures and to revive production in both state and private sectors." This is needed "to give greater attention to agriculture, because about 80 percent of the Angolan population is comprised of farmers," the Angolan official pointed out. He added: Most Angolan farmers are independent and we must make the revolution from that base."

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos last June stressed the need to strengthen the state sector and cooperative movements -- the state agricultural sector has 190,000 men grouped into 107 units. He pointed out that in several fields the results obtained in 1981 were less than in 1980. The fall in the production index was particularly pronounced in the food sector (tomatoes, meat, turnsole etc) and production levels in several products did not reach half the plan's estimates. Furthermore, the total production picture is not the same as the quantitties that went into the legal distrubution channels, because of widespread black-market activity.

Of the manufacturing industries, the state has a 58-percent share; the mixed sector, 13 percent and the private sector, 29 percent. Production is particularly low in the state enterprises -- whose output this year reached only 52 percent of Planning Ministry estimates.

On the dismissal of his predecessor, Mr Pacavira, who was dismissed on 11 July, the new secretary for production stated: "I think he did not implement the party's guidelines, and when a person is not able to carry out his responsibilities, that person must be replaced."

According to "Petroff," building a socialist society in Angola requries strengthening the party's guidelines, particularly with respect to the alliance between workers and farmers, as this will enable workers in the city to be fed and will provide farmers with needed industrial goods."

CONGOLESE DELEGATION VISITS NAMIBIA PROVINCE

AB011452 Luanda ANGOP in French 1055 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, 1 Oct (ANGOP) -- The Congolese Labor Party [PCT], delegation headed by Celestin Goma Foutou, chairman of the party's central commission for control and verification, has been visiting the Angolan province of Namibia -- formerly Mocamedes -- since yesterday as part a tour of the provinces. The delegation is accompanied by Antolinio Jacinto, assistant coordinator of the central control commission of the MPLA-Labor Party.

While in Namibia Province, the PCT delegation will visit the headquarters of the party's provincial committee and the school of fisheries. The second stage of this provincial tour will take them to Huila and Benguela Provinces.

Earlier on Monday, the Congolese delegation held a working session with the assistant coordinator of the central control commission. During this meeting, the leaders and militants of the MPLA-Labor Party expressed their satisfaction with the holding of this meeting. The two sides promised to adhere to the traditional bonds of friendship between the two parties and peoples.

Speaking on the occasion, Antonio Jacinto remarked: "During the 14-year liberation war, the Congolese people and the Congolese Labor Party gave us all the needed support and friendship. It also is proper to emphasize President Marien Ngouabi's devotion to the people of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party. The same devotion is displayed with firmness and fraternity by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso."

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ACTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

MB011120 Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] We have "had enough" of Israel, Begin, Sharon and their fascist clique, who have committed yet another massacre in Beirut, Lebanon. The UN Security Council unanimously (that is to say, including the United States) condemned the latest Israeli incursions into South Lebanon.

President Didier Ratsiraka goes even further. He sent a telegram yesterday to the UN secretary general and all members of the Security Council (including the superpowers) to the president of the Nonaligned Movement, to all Arab countries and to Ayatollah Khomeyni, asking them to condemn Israel "through actions" rather than verbally through resolutions. The text of the telegram:

From the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

To the secretary general of the United Nations

Your Excellency:

At the end of last August, during an interview with the "Press Club," organized by Radio France International, I compared the Israeli fascists, Begin and Sharon, to Hitler's Nazis.

I stated that, henceforth, the word "genocide" has ceased to remind us of Oradour and now reminds us of Beirut; that holocaust, the concentration camps and the systematic massacres in Dachau and Buchenwald have been overshadowed at the end of the 20th century by the final solution carried out by Begin and Sharon's murderers.

Today, after the West Beirut genocide, we believe we should tell the world that verbal condemnations and resolutions by the United Nations are no longer sufficient and that it is time we moved on to concrete actions.

I also have the honor to ask you:

1. Ask the superpowers to declare an economic, commercial, diplomatic and military boycott against Begin's fascist and extremist Israeli regime. Particularly, ask the superpowers that boycotted Argentina during the Falkland crisis to immediately stop supplying Israel with arms, ammunition and oil.

2. Envisage the possibility of organizing an international tribunal similar to Nurenberg, to judge the Israeli fascist war criminals and their Lebanese accomplices.

3. Demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

It is about time that the history, geography and the borders of this explosive region are reviewed and that the martyred people of Palestine are given a state, a country and a nation of their own. If concrete and decisive action is not taken immediately, we believe world peace will be seriously threatened.

Please accept, Mr Secretary General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Signed: Didier Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar

Copy sent to:

-- Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement
-- All members of the UN Security Council and superpowers
-- All Arab countries, particularly Libya, Syria, Iraq and Yasir 'Arafat in Damascus
-- Ayatollah Khomeyni

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN WITH ITALIAN DELEGATION

AU301541 Rome ANSA in English 1527 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Maputo, September 30 -- Talks started here today between an Italian delegation and Mozambique officials on the contribution which Italian technology can make to the development of this southern African state.

The Italian delegation is led by Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Roberto Palleschi who flew in Wednesday evening for an official seven-day visit to Mozambique and nearby Swaziland after a visit to Somalia where he firmed up a major aid package. He told reporters that his major aim is to examine various cooperation projects so that the Italo-Mozambique joint commission will have "concrete" proposals before it when it meets in Rome soon.

Mozambique's energy secretary and his country's chief delegate on the committee, Magid Osman, said the Maputo government preimarily wants to brief Palleschi on economic and poltical realities in Mozambique. In particular, he told ANSA that his talks with the Italian delegation will lay special stress on farming, industry, and infrastructures.

Italy, which is one of Mozambique's most important political and economic partners in the West, is involved in various development projects up and down this country. The Eni subsidiary, Agip, for example, is looking for oil in the extreme north of the country along the Ruvuma River, and is also looking for coal and uranium.

Mozambique's mineral wealth has never been exploited adequately. In colonial times, Portugal based the country's economy on some farm exports and the ports of Beira and Maputo, among the best on eastern Africa's Indian Ocean coast.

During his stay here, Palleschi will spend Sunday and Monday in nearby mountainous state of Swaziland, which is increasingly interested in cooperation with Italy.

Further Details

AU011607 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Maputo, October 1 -- The Italian undersecretary for foreign affairs, Roberto Palleschi, on the third day of an official visit to Mozambique at the head of a delegation, travelled to Beira today, the nation's second most important city and one of the main African ports on the Indian Ocean.

Meeting late evening with Mozambique Undersecretary [title as received] Valeriano Ferrao, the Italian head of delegation affirmed that the African state can count on the backing of Italy as regards its independence and efforts to ward off factors which lead to the destabilization of the nation's economy.

The Italian undersecretary also voiced confidence in Mozambique's nonaligned policy and the development of this policy.

Palleschi, in this context, referred to the example of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned socialist state and said that Cuba does not fit this definition of nonalignment.

Underscoring the position of the Socialist International in dealings with the Nonaligned Movement, the undersecretary said that "the Socialist International is important because it is capable of influencing those countries which count in the international community.

In talks with Energy Secretary Magid Osman on economic cooperation and development aid, the Italian undersecretary maintained the principle that Italian firms aiming at financing for [as received] projects in Mozambique should contribute to the exchange of technology and assistance for Mozambique raw materials and semi-finished goods. Firms receiving financing, Palleschi siad, should be in a position to export to Italy such commodities as wood, coal, minerals, sugar, cotton, and other items.

The double benefits of this type of regime, according to economic experts, would lie in raw materials for Italy and foreign currency earnings for Mozambique to finance new development projects.

COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH GDR DELEGATION

EA041250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The GDR delegation taking part in a Mozambique-GDR cooperation commission meeting left Maputo this morning.

The talks climaxed with the signing of a number of cooperation documents for 1983-84. The documents signed include one on trade exchanges for next year. Bilateral cooperation also covers the field of transport; GDR technicians are now working on the rehabilitation of a number of railway lines.

During the joint commission session, both delegations stressed the need to broaden cooperation in agriculture through the development of the 120,000-hectare project for the production of cereals in Zambezia, Niassa and Manica Provinces.

ARMED FORCES KILL 40 'BANDITS' 24-27 SEPTEMBER

EA021916 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] killed 40 members of armed gangs between 24 and 27 September.

This was disclosed to the Mozambique News Agency by a Mozambique military source. The source said the FPLM actions had taken place in Gaza, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia Provinces.

In the same period, in Manica Province, a member of the armed gangs surrendered, with his gun, to the Mozambique Armed Forces stationed at Changara. In Zambezia, our forces captured one bandit.

Also in Zambezia, on 26 September, the FPLM freed an unspecified number of peasants who had been kidnapped by the armed bandits. As part of their policy, the armed bandits kidnap peasants. The young people they kidnap are forced to do a short period of military training and then are required to break into shops and attack villages as a form of acquainting them with the bandits' way of life; older people are used as beasts of burden.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO 'TERRORISTS' REPOTEDLY KILL CIVILIANS

MB050828 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] SWAPO terrorists have murdered three more civilians in the operational area in northern South-West Africa/Namibia.

In an incident near Oshikoko in Ovambo, the insurgents killed a man with knives and then threw the body down the only well in the vicinity. The villagers were not allowed to remove the body.

In another incident, the terrorists murdered a man and his wife, after which their kraal was set on fire. The infiltrators stole a light vehicle to make their escape.

HOUGH ANNOUNCES NEW ELECTIONS FOR DAMARA

MB050824 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, has announced that an election is to be held to constitute a new legislative assembly for the Damara community.

The South African appeal court in Bloemfontein ruled last week that the elections held in 1980 were invalid.

Mr Hough has assumed the powers and duties of the legislative assembly until after the election, and he will visit the seat of the Damara government at (Kolwaka) today to look into the matter. Damara members of the National Assembly in Windhoek have also lost their seats and they must seek reelection.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA CALLS FOR COOPERATION, WARNS 'RADICALS'

MB050712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Botha has called on all reasonable leaders in South Africa, white, Colored, Indian and black, to work together to make the proposed constitutional reforms a success and to strike a blow against communism.

Speaking at the Cape Congress of the National Party in East London, Botha said victory will not be achieved if people are divided and selfish. South Africa can only be victorious if it is aware of the differences among its people and displays a national will.

Botha said he is aware of serious efforts being made to ruin the constitutional proposals. People are being intimidated on a large scale. He said he is also aware of the fact that apart from whites, there are tens of thousands of Coloreds, Indians and many blacks who want to cooperate in an attempt to find solutions to the country's ethnic problems, reasonable people who want stability.

Botha pointed out that extreme statements are being made by radicals in political, church and communist circles to stir up feelings in an attempt to wreck the proposals. The prime minister issued a warning to radicals that they cannot expect the whites to capitulate. He said whites will reach a point where they will accept so much and no more.

GOVERNMENT APPLIES FOR $1 BILLION IMF LOAN

LD042328 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] South Africa has applied for $1 billion in special drawing rights from the International Monetary Fund in Washington. The money will be used to pay the difference between the country's imports and exports. The minister of finance, Mr Owen Horwood, told a news conference in Pretoria that the country was getting the so-called paper gold at very reasonable terms and, without such assistance from the International Monteary Fund, it would have been necessary to take even harsher domestic adjustment measures. Repayment will be made during the next 3 years.

Mr Horwood also announced that the surcharge on imports into South Africa would (?be) a decrease from 10 percent to 7.5 percent as from 1 January. This will make it easier for foreign exporters to sell their products on the South African market.

NETHERLANDS SUSPENDS 30-YEAR-OLD VISA AGREEMENT

MB041450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria has confirmed that it has received a note from the Netherlands charge d'affaires in the country on the suspension of the 30-year-old visa agreement between the two countries.

Under the terms of the agreement, South Africans visiting the Netherlands for less than 3 months did not need a visa. This position changes on 1 January, when the Netherlands decision comes into effect. Our Pretoria staff reports that Netherlands nationals have always needed visas to visit South Africa.

FOUR DEATHS REPORTED IN FREE STATE MINE UNREST

MB050912 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] A fourth man has died as a result of yesterday's unrest at the Virginia gold mine in the Free State.

Police opened fire on 200 rioting miners, killing three and injuring several others. The fourth man died of his injuries early this morning. Several other men are still in serious condition in hospital. A joint mine-police statement this morning said the unrest was a result of faction fighting. Police say they opened fire after miners started stoning them. The statement says the situation is still very tense, but under control.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

BROADCASTING AGREEMENT WITH DPRK -- Zambia and North Korea have signed a comprehensive cooperation program in broadcasting, under which the two countries will exchange radio and television materials. The minister of information and broadcasting services, Mark Tambatamba, who signed the agreement in Lusaka today, described the agreement as a breakthrough for Zambia in that it is the first of its kind between Zambia and a socialist country. In the past, all such agreements involved only Western countries, he said. The contents of the agreement include the exchange of broadcast material, particularly in the fields of economy, culture, art, science, technology and education. Feature films and the televisation of each country's national day will also be provided though both signatories reserve the right to use, reject or censor them as they deem fit. [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Sep 82 CA]

PARTY TAKES OVER NEWSPAPERS -- Freedom House has confirmed that the party formally takes over the TIMES newspapers tomorrow. Both THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA and its sister newspaper, THE SUNDAY TIMES, will become party newspapers, and the printing company Print Work, which will also be taken over, will fall under the Zambian National Holdings, a company wholly owned by the party. A Freedom House spokesman said the takeover follows conclusion of successful negotiations between UNIP and Lonrho of Zambia Limited, the owner of both the newspapers and the printing company. Arrangements have been made to retain employees at all levels and there will be no change in their present working conditions. Last Wednesday, President Kaunda told a news conference at State House that the takeover of THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA and THE SUNDAY TIMES by the party was just a formality in the implementation of the 30th June 1975 watershed decision. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 82 CA]